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The Weather
Today—Clearing, slightly warmer and more humid. Highest temperature in the middle 80s. Yesterday—High, 82; low, 68.

The Washington Post

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Army Will Discharge 200,000 Officers

Senate Votes Probe of Pearl Harbor on Nod From Truman

House Delays Approval of Resolution To Monday

Barkley's Proposal For Joint Action Draws Support With Only Minor Change

By the Associated Press

A congressional investigation of the Pearl Harbor calamity became assured yesterday.

President Truman put his influence behind it and the Senate immediately and unanimously adopted a resolution for an inquiry by a joint Senate-House committee of 10.

Six members will be Democrats and four from minority parties. The resolution instructs that they report by January 3.

In the House, the resolution bumped into an agreement that no legislative matters should come up during the day. This required a delay there at least until Monday.

House Republicans approved generally of the Senate resolution but insisted on equal party representation on the investigating committee. Demands for such representation were made at a meeting of the 16-man Republican Steering Committee which shapes party policy in the House.

Republican Leader Martin of Massachusetts told reporters:

"We feel that this is not a partisan question, and should be removed from the realm of politics."

Later in the day President Truman said his only interest in the Pearl Harbor investigation is to get out the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

Congress, the President said at a press conference, will have access to all the testimony that is available.

A reporter asked Mr. Truman if Barkley's statement that he was acting with presidential approval meant the President was not satisfied with the recently published reports of the Army and Navy. Mr. Truman replied that he was satisfied with them but that apparently some other people were not.

His assertion that Congress will have access to all the available testimony was made after a newsman observed that 54 pages were missing from the Army and Navy reports as they were made public.

Steal GOP Thunder

In the Senate, it was a case of the Democrats grabbing a ball the Republicans were maneuvering to advance.

Senator Ferguson (R., Mich.) had a resolution for an investigation ready to offer. With an indorsement from the GOP Senate Steering Committee, it carried the full weight of party backing.

But Majority Leader Barkley of Kentucky always is the first member recognized when the Senate convenes and he ran away with the play.

Barkley began by relating previous inquiries into the Japanese

See PEARL, Page 2, Column 6

Ottawa Starts Move for New Canadian Flag

Ottawa, Sept. 6—(AP)—Plans to create a distinctive national flag, apart from the British Union Jack, and to revise the status of Canadians as British subjects were announced by the Dominion government today at the opening of a new session of Parliament.

These new steps in Canada's slow evolution from a mere member of the British Commonwealth to an independent nation regarding herself as leader of the so-called "Middle Powers" were announced in the speech from the throne, prepared by the government and read by the retiring Governor General, the Earl of Athlone.

Canada at present is the only British dominion without a national flag. Prime Minister W. L. MacKenzie King recently has been ordering the flying of the red ensign of the Canadian Merchant Marine on official occasions. This is a red field with a small Union Jack in the upper right-hand corner and the Dominion coat of arms in the lower right.

There is at present no such thing as a legally defined "Canadian citizen." Canadians are classified as "British subjects." It is understood the government intends to create a legal "Canadian citizenship" status. Canadians still would be British subjects, however.

A committee of the government, headed by Paul Martin, Secretary of State, is working on the problem.

Truman Gives Congress Program Of 21 Steps Toward 'Better Life'

Recommendations Urged By President in Message

Here is President Truman's legislative program:

Jobless Pay—Federal supplements to extend State payments to a maximum of $25 a week for 26 weeks.

Minimum Wages—"Substantially increasing" the present 40-cent hourly rate which the President called "obsolete."

Wartime Controls—Extension of Second War Powers Act, expiring December 31, as a measure to combat inflation and speed peacetime expansion.

Government Reorganization—Full continuing power to rearrange the administrative set-up subject to congressional veto.

Employment—Passage of the socalled "full employment" bill.

FEPC—Permanent status for the agency and continuing effort to minimize prejudice and injustice.

Labor and Wages—Discontinuance of the WLB directly after the labor-management conference the President is calling.

Employment Service—Retention of Federal control over employment agencies until the job of moving workers back to peace jobs is done.

Agriculture—Transfer to the Commodity Credit Corporation of 500 million dollars in lend-lease funds for farm price support, also crop insurance.

Draft—Continuation of Selective Service for the 18-25 age groups with service limited to two years, along with incentive for volunteers.

Housing—a "broad and comprehensive" program aimed at a million to a million and a half new homes a year, along with community development and technical studies.

Research—Creation of a single Federal agency to correlate and promote developments for security, in basic sciences, and in wealth.

Taxes—"Limited" tax cuts for 1946 in a transition revenue bill, to be followed by overhaul of the whole Federal tax structure.

Surplus Property—Organization of disposal under a single man to eliminate "confusion."

Small Business—Some few special facilities but greater dependence on "general prosperity and full employment."

Veterans—Action on proposed changes in provisions for reemployment rights, medical care, loans, education, life insurance, social security coverage, and allowances for specific injuries.

Public Works and Natural Resources—Integrated regional developments centering in river basins, a central agency to inventory the Nation's physical plant, early action on a backlog of projects.

Lend-Lease and Postwar Reconstruction—Repeal of the Johnson Act forbidding private loans to defaulting countries; another $1,900,000,000 for UNRRA.

Congressional Pay—A "straight, out and out" salary increase, from $10,000 to $20,000 as a "first step toward a decent salary scale for all Federal Government employes."

Ships—Early legislation for sale at home and abroad of the unneeded portion of the great American merchant fleet.

Stockpiling—Provision for accumulation of strategic materials which this country does not produce in needed quantities so that the costly lessons of World War II will not be repeated.

Great Prosperity Rests on Lawmakers, He Says in Message

(Text on Page 4)

By Robert C. Albright

President Truman yesterday delivered to Congress a seminar course in reconversion in a message literally studded with legislative recommendations and indexed with 21 steps toward a postwar "better life."

From prompt emergency aid to the jobless to ultimate full employment and production, the President recapitulated every transition recommendation he and his predecessor ever made, plus a handful of new ones, including one clear call for interim paring of taxes.

"A vast backlog of orders may soon make possible the greatest peacetime industrial activity that we have ever seen," the President said.

Future Up to Congress

"But that can happen only if Congress and the Administration move vigorously and courageously to deal with the economic problems which peace has created."

Legislators liked that and his talk about scaling off taxes and particularly his recommended boost of $10,000 in congressional salaries. But generally they looked on the well-documented program as a legislative handbook for future reference rather than what it was meant to be, a prod to swift reconversion action.

To all it read like a "Truman Report" of the President's Senate days. Republicans saw in it the "New Deal in new clothes." Democrats viewed it as either "thrilling" or satisfactory, depending on their left or right leanings.

18,000 Words Read

Mr. Truman's 18,000 words took three House clerks—Alney E. Chaffee, George J. Maurer and Irving W. Swanson—one hour and 46 minutes to read. Less than a quorum were present and there was no demonstration at the end.

In the Senate, glib, white-haired John C. Crecket hopskipped through it in 23 minutes, not counting 10 out for a quorum call. Only a handful of Senators were present to notice if he missed any points. Connecticut's Brien McMahon demanded a quorum. Senators answered their names then skipped out again. Most said they wanted the afternoon to read it.

To compass a 97-page appendix by Attorney General Tom Clark on wartime powers that need going over and a 9-page report by Reconversion Director John W. Snyder on transition moves already completed, it would take all evening, too.

Wants Wages Raised

Chock full of recommendations for "human" as well as industrial reconversion, the President renewed calls for upping the 40-cent minimum wage expanding social security coverage, and gave formal recognition to the Roosevelt "bill of economic rights."

He indorsed legislation for more river valley power developments, vast highway, flood control and reclamation projects, Federal aid housing, reconversion to use of the war's huge surplus, and stockpiling of strategic materials against any future war.

Toward a continuing program of national security, he promised future recommendations (1) for a uni-

See MESSAGE, Page 2, Col. 5

Federal Diary

Truman Urges Decent Salary On U. S. Jobs; Calls It 'Pitiful'

By Jerry Kluttz

President Truman yesterday asked Congress to approve a "decent salary scale for all Federal employes." He described the present scale as "pitiful."

KLUTTZ

"In most of the various classifications of Federal employes," he told the Congress in his message, "the salary scales, with few exceptions, are obsolete and inadequate. This is particularly true," he added "in the Federal judiciary."

The President told Congress that better salaries were needed to attract more efficient personnel in Government. "The most important impediment to obtaining efficient administrative officials in the Federal Government," he explained, "has been the pitiful wage scale. During the war," he said, "many able and experienced men were obtained for Federal service on purely patriotic grounds. Some of these men who are unable to continue at the present salary scales would be willing to remain at adequate salaries."

Recent resignations of top-flight officials to accept far better salaries in industry supports the President's view.

The report of the House Civil Service Committee on the recently approved Downey-Jackson Pay Act made the point that Government salaries in the middle and higher brackets were inadequate and the committee promised to consider another bill which would raise salaries.

On the Senate side, Chairman Downey of the Senate Civil Service Committee has revealed that he favors a complete reexamination of the Federal pay scales with a view toward increased salaries to offset higher living costs. Downey approved the President's statement and he will sponsor legislation to raise salaries.

Employe union representatives hailed the President's words. Arthur Stein of the United Federal Workers said the statement was "very desirable and fine but that emergency legislation should be enacted at once to increase basic salaries by 20 per cent to offset the loss of take-home money." The President's proposal, he said, sounded very much like a thorough overhauling of the Classification Act which, he estimated, would take about two years. He agreed the overhauling was needed but he asked what Federal employes were expected to live on in the meantime.

The American Federation of Government Employes is supporting a 22 per cent increase in basic salaries. President James Burns said he was delighted the President had recognized a definite need for higher Federal salaries to meet higher living costs and to offset the loss of overtime pay.

Gertrude McNally of the National Federation of Federal Employes described the President's statement as "excellent" and she said it would open the way for Congress to consider pay legislation. Her organization is for a "substantial" increase in salaries.

Several officials interpreted the

FEDERAL DIARY, Page 3, Col. 1.

Would Liberalize Benefits

Four Major Steps for Veterans Recommended by President

By Sam Stavisky

Post Veterans Editor

President Truman in his message to Congress yesterday urged four major steps toward increasing the Nation's assistance to returning war veterans. Mr. Truman recommended:

1. Liberalization of benefits under the so-called "GI Bill of Rights" and other statutes.
2. Clarification of the GI reemployment rights under the Selective Service Act.
3. Adoption of regional reclamation projects to provide job opportunities and farms for veterans.
4. Passage of legislation giving veterans Social Security coverage credit for the period of their service in the armed forces.

The President reviewed the "broad and generous" veterans' benefits which the Nation has thus far provided, but stated "there will be need of amendments and improvements."

He recommended prompt consideration of six liberalizing measures suggested by Veterans Administration, dealing with hospital and medical care; vocational training for disabled; education and training for able-bodied veterans; loan guarantees; life insurance; and compensation for specific injuries.

Except for the loan guarantee liberalization, which is still being studied by the Budget Bureau, all VA recommendations mentioned by the President in his message have been presented to both Houses. Here is what these recommendations would do:

Vocational rehabilitation—substantially increase allowances to

See VETS, Page 2, Column 8

Nats Defeat Browns, 2-0, In First Game

Niggeling Yields 5 Hits as Lewis Drives In Both riff Runs With Double in Third

First Game	
ST. LOUIS.	WASHINGTON.
Gutteridge, 2b.	Case, lf.
Finney, lf.	Myatt, 2b.
Byrnes, cf.	Lewis, rf.
Moore, rf.	Kuhel, 1b.
McQuinn, 1b.	Binks, cf.
Stephens, ss.	Clift, 3b.
Christman, 3b.	Evans, c.
Mancuso, c.	Kimble, ss.
Shirley, p.	Niggeling, p.

Umpires—Passarella, McGowan and Rue.

The Nats defeated the Browns 2-0, in the opener of the twi-night double-header at Griffith Stadium last night with Johnny Niggeling blanking St. Louis with five hits.

The Nats collected only four hits off Tex Shirley, but two of these came in the third inning and figured in the Griffs' run total. With George Myatt, who had singled, and Niggeling on base, Buddy Lewis blasted a double to bring both runners home.

FIRST INNING

ST. LOUIS—Gutteridge filed to Case. Finney filed to Case. Kimble threw out Byrnes. Nothing across.

WASHINGTON—Christman threw out Case. Myatt struck out. Lewis walked. Kuhel forced Lewis, Gutteridge to Stephens. No runs, no hits, no errors, one left.

SECOND INNING

ST. LOUIS—Moore popped to Clift. McQuinn singled to left. Stephens hit into a double play, Niggeling to Myatt to Kuhel. No runs, one hit, no errors, none left.

WASHINGTON—Binks filed to Finney. Clift filed to Finney. Evans struck out. Nothing across.

THIRD INNING

ST. LOUIS—Christman fouled to Evans. Mancuso struck out. Shirley doubled to left. Gutteridge struck out. No runs, one hit, no errors, one left.

WASHINGTON—Gutteridge fumbled Kimble's bounder and Kimble was safe at first. On an attempted sacrifice, Niggeling forced Kimble at second, McQuinn to Stephens. Case fouled to Christman. Myatt singled to right, sending Niggeling to second. Lewis doubled to left, scoring Niggeling and Myatt. Kuhel popped to McQuinn. Two runs, two hits, one error, one left.

FOURTH INNING

ST. LOUIS—Finney doubled to left. Byrnes was hit by a pitched ball. Moore filed to Case, the runners holding. Stephens struck out. Stephens struck out. No runs, one hit, no errors, two left.

WASHINGTON—Byrnes took Binks' long drive in deep right center. Clift popped to Gutteridge after Mancuso dropped a high foul. Evans filed to Byrnes. No runs, no hits, one error, none left.

FIFTH INNING

ST. LOUIS—Myatt threw out Christman. Mancuso filed out to Case. Shirley filed to Lewis. Nothing across.

WASHINGTON—Kimble filed to Byrnes. Shirley threw out Niggeling. Case popped to Gutteridge. Nothing across.

SIXTH INNING

ST. LOUIS—Gutteridge struck out. Niggeling threw out Finney. Byrnes walked. Byrnes went to second on a passed ball by Evans. Byrnes went to third on Niggeling's wild pitch. Moore walked. McQuinn filed to Lewis. No runs, no hits, no errors, two left.

WASHINGTON—Myatt walked. Lewis got a ground-rule double when his drive bounced into the left-field stands, Myatt stopping at third. Myatt was trapped off third on Kuhel's grounder, and run down, Gutteridge to Mancuso to Stephens to Christman; Kuhel going to second and Lewis to third on the play. Binks purposely passed, filling the bases. Clift struck out. Evans filed to Byrnes. No runs, one hit, no errors, three left.

SEVENTH INNING

ST. LOUIS—Clift threw out Stephens. Christman popped to Clift. Kimble lined out Mancuso. No runs, no hits no errors, none left.

WASHINGTON—Kimble filed out to Finney. Niggeling singled to left. Case filed to Byrnes. Myatt struck out. No runs, one hit, no errors, one left.

EIGHTH INNING

ST. LOUIS—Clift threw out Shirley. Gray batted for Gutteridge and lined out to Kuhel. Finney singled to left. Byrnes struck out. No runs, one hit, no errors, one left.

WASHINGTON—Schultz went to second base for the Browns, replacing Gutteridge. Lewis walked, Kardon ran for Lewis and was out trying to steal, Mancuso to Stephens. Kuhel walked. Binks popped to Christman. Clift forced Kuhel at second, Christman to Schultz. No runs, no hits, no errors, one left.

NINTH INNING

ST. LOUIS—Binks went to right field, relieving Lewis, and Kreevich went to center field. Moore was safe at first when Niggeling let his slow roller go through him for an error. McQuinn singled to right field, Moore stopping at second. Stephens popped a little short pop attempting to bunt, and Evans caught it and threw to Kuhel attempting to double McQuinn, who beat the throw back to first, but Kuhel threw to Kimble at second and Moore was doubled off second. Christman fouled to Evans. No runs, one hit, no errors, one left.

Sinclair Gets Big Ethiopian Oil Concession

New York, Sept. 6 (AP)—Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia has granted an exclusive oil concession covering his entire 350,000-square-mile empire to the Sinclair Oil Corp., part of it under a 50-year lease, it was announced today by H. F. Sinclair, president.

In return for the right to explore for and ship petroleum out of the country, the oil company will pay royalties to the Emperor in addition to building one or more schools and hospitals, clinics and research foundations. It also will pay for educating Ethiopians in the United States for the next 10 years.

Once before, in 1935, Haile Selassie deeded more than half his empire for exploitation and development by Anglo-American oil interests. At that time he acted in the vain hope that this would halt an anticipated Italian invasion. The deal, engineered by British Promoter Francis M. Rickett, finally fell through after causing a world furor.

development rights for the entire territory will rest exclusively with the Sinclair Corp. for five years. Then 50 per cent of the territory will be released. After a further exploratory period of five years another 25 per cent of the country will be released from the agreement.

'By the Sea'

Associated Press Photo

AT ATLANTIC CITY—Three contestants in the "Miss America" contest put their best foot forward as they stroll the boardwalk with last year's winner. Left to right are Polly Ellis, "Miss California;" Dorothy Powell, "Miss Washington, D. C.;" Venus Ramey of Washington, "Miss America of 1944," and Lee Mercer Wieland, "Miss Chicago." The new "Miss America" will be picked tomorrow

McNutt Named Commissioner To Philippines

Nomination to His Former Post Sent To Senate by Truman

By Edward T. Folliard

President Truman yesterday announced that Paul V. McNutt will go back to the Philippines as United States High Commissioner. His task, the President said, will be to hasten the rehabilitation of the islands so that they can acquire their independence as quickly as possible.

In the Tydings-McDuffie Act, passed in 1934, it is provided that the Philippines are to become a sovereign nation by July 4, 1946.

Brig. Gen. Carlos P. Romulo, Resident Commissioner of the Philippines to the United States, last night hailed McNutt as a "steadfast friend" of the Filipinos, and said the appointment was an ideal one.

Name Sent to Senate

President Truman said at his news conference that he had sent McNutt's nomination to the Senate and explained that he will take over his new duties as High Commissioner as soon as the nomination has been confirmed.

McNutt, lawyer, soldier and former Governor of Indiana, has been War Manpower Commissioner since 1942. At the same time he has

See McNUTT, Page 2, Column 4

18 Divisions Will Occupy Japan, Korea

MacArthur's Units Massed for Entry Into Tokyo Today

Yokohama, Sept. 6 (U.P.)—Eighteen American combat divisions, plus service and other troops totaling 400,000 to 500,000, will occupy Japan and southern Korea, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today as his troops massed for the formal entry into Tokyo Saturday (today Washington time).

MacArthur disclosed in a communique also that a total of 7 million Japanese troops in the homeland and the vanished "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere" were involved in the capitulation of the war lords.

"It is believed to be the greatest force to surrender in the history of warfare," MacArthur said.

Land in Korea

A dispatch from Vice-Admiral Daniel E. Barbey's Seventh Amphibious Force, disclosed that an advance party already had landed in Korea and that the main force of occupation troops would land at Jinsen, on the west coast of the Korea Peninsula, Saturday.

Additional reconnaisance troops the formal occupation by MacArentered Tokyo today to prepare for thur Saturday.

The First Cavalrymen will raise over the American Embassy the

See PEACE, Page 2, Column 7

Wainwright Gets 4 Stars

Mammoth Reception Planned For Defender of Corregidor

Washington is preparing an all-out welcome Monday for Jonathan M. Wainwright, the faithful soldier and defender of Corregidor who earned wider acclaim in honored defeat than many another general received in victory.

The Senate late yesterday got things started when it unanimously confirmed the lieutenant general's promotion to the rank of full, four-star general.

Senator Thomas (D., Utah) asked for the confirmation out of order and the Senate acted in less than a minute. Approval came within 25 hours after President Truman sent the nomination to Capitol Hill.

Plans for Wainwright's welcome were given impetus by the White House announcement that the man who endured three years of imprisonment by the Japs would arrive at the National Airport at 12:30 p. m. Monday.

A motorcade will take the general directly to the Pentagon for a conference with Secretary of War Stimson, accompanied by his wife, Adele, who will meet him at the airport.

While the airport and Pentagon reception will be restricted to military officials and relatives of the Wainwright party, Washington residents will have an opportunity to give him a rousing welcome on the Monument Grounds at 1:30 p. m.

A key to the city and testimonial scroll will be presented to Wainwright in a program which will permit hundreds of thousands of residents to join in the acclaim. Robert V. Fleming, chairman of the local committee on arrangements, said that no testimonial dinner is being considered.

Following a 30-minute popular welcome in the shadow of the Monument, the party will proceed

See WAINWRIGHT, Page 2, Col. 4

Point Scores Set by Ranks; 60 Days Given To Start Plan

Eligibles at Home Must Be on Way Out By That Time; Those Abroad on High Seas

By George Connery

Two hundred thousand of the Army's 800,000 officers were qualified for discharge yesterday with announcement of critical point scores ranging from 41 to 100 according to rank.

To make certain discharges won't be unnecessarily delayed by commanders, orders have gone out that eligibles must be in the pipelines within 60 days.

Those in this country are required to be on their way to separation centers by that time, those abroad to be en route back to the United States.

Totals Established

Discharge totals established are: majors to colonels, 100 points; second lieutenant through captain, 85 points; warrant officers and flight officers, 80. Critical score for nurses was set at 65, for Wac officers 44 and for physical therapists and dietitians, 41.

Points will be computed as of September 2, the same basis used for discharge of enlisted personel whose critical score currently is 80 (Wacs 41).

Same Points Apply

The original schedule of point values announced for enlisted men applies to officers: One point for each month of service since September 16, 1940; one for each month overseas; five for each medal and campaign star; 12 for each child under 18 to a maximum of three children.

By July 1, 1946, the War Department said, three fourths of the officers (600,000) will be discharged through progressive lowering of the critical scores as enlisted men are let out.

Generals Excepted

The only exceptions by rank are generals, who will continue to be discharged as they become surplus, or for reasons of "national health, safety and interest."

The other classes to which the point system will not apply are military occupation specialists who are rated as:

1. Highway traffic engineers and water division superintendents (transportation corps only).
2. Legal officers (with admiralty law experience with transportation corps).
3. Officers and warrant officers experienced or trained in statutory renegotiation, contract termination or property disposal activities.
4. Civil Affairs or Military Government officers assigned in occupied territory or in training for such assignment.

Six Month Exception

However, officers blanketed in the classes above may not be kept in service for longer than six months after becoming eligible for discharge on points.

The Army said it would continue to release surplus officers

See POINTS, Page 2, Column 6

Man Who Divorced 14 Wives Says New Bride Stole $910

Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Sept. 6 (U.P.)—After 14 marriages and 14 divorces James Williams, 61, thought he knew everything about women, he said today. But then he met and married his fifteenth wife.

Williams, a laborer who got 14 divorces without paying a cent of alimony, told police his fifteenth wife gave him the surprise of his well-married life.

He accused his bride of a month, the former Augusta McGary, with disappearing with $910 of his money. Never before, Williams said, had a wife given him so much trouble.

Today's Index

	Pages		Pages
Bell	13	Haworth	14
Childs	8	Lyons	13
Columnists	8, 9	Lindley	8
Crossword	7	Pearson	10
Death Notices	16	Radio	15
Editorials	8	Povich	12
Federal Diary	1	Sports	12, 13
Financial	16	Town Talk	14
Food News	14	Sullivan	8
Gallup Poll	9	Women	14

Many Area Troops Aboard Queen Mary

These names were telegraphed directly to The Washington Post by the Associated Press. There is no assurance that the list is correct, because it was compiled in Europe previous to embarkation, but officials said that the margin of error is slight. Relatives should not contact the port or The Washington Post for further information.

On SS Queen Mary

New York, Sept. 6.—Arrivals aboard the Queen Mary due here September 10 are scheduled to include:

WASHINGTON

Dosik, Pfc. Sanford, 5823 Colorado ave. nw.

Guimont, Pvt. Harvey L., 3412 Prospect ave. nw.

Ansell, Pvt. Leonard R., 1425 Fort Stevens dr. nw.

Milnikel, T/4 Clarence E., 4000 Edmunds st. nw.

Peterson T/4 Edgar N., 1661 C st. nw.

Limerick, Pfc. Charles H., 2015 1st st. nw.

Lucht, First Lieut. Richard E., 3806 Kansas ave. nw.

Bolger, T/Sergt. William F., 3973 Plain st.

Lee, T/Sergt. Walter H., 4420 Yuma st. nw.

Booscho, Sergt. Frank H., 5425 Connecticut. nw.

Batt, Capt. Robert R., 3019 N st. nw.

Thompson Capt. John W., jr., 1933 Park rd. nw.

Gerber, First Lieut. John A., 1358 Meridian pl. nw.

Auth, Second Lieut. Herman R., 5810 Richie rd, se.

Sensenbrenner, Pfc. John, 3511 Pennsylvania.

Sondheimer, Pvt. Louis S., 652 1st st.

Sparks, Pfc. Louis, 1311 P st. nw.

Kerper, Pfc. William W., 3707 18th st. nw.

Edena, T/5 Raymond, 928 Virginia ave. sw.

Baty, Pfc. Talmage L., 1204 Penn st. ne.

Cook, Pfc. Thomas D., 2015 15th st. nw.

Harkleroad, Pfc. D'Armand J., 217 R st. ne.

Day, Pvt. John M., 3024 Porter st.

Delisi, Pvt. Philip F., 418 Marietta pl.

West, Pfc. George R., 1102 Virginia ave. sw.

Robertson, Sergt. Russell, 2519 University pl. nw.

Dwyer, Pfc. Joseph C., 327 11th st. ne.

Sanitni, Sergt. Francis W., 1330 L st.

Bing, Pfc. Donald W., 1625 16th st. nw.

George, Pfc. Douglas S., 3519 13th st. nw.

Cahill, Pvt. Michael F., 1324 Newton st. ne.

Humphrey, Second Lieut. James K., 1519 Neal st. ne.

Harlow, S/Sergt. Richard F., 3700 Massachusetts ave.

Billingsley, T/5 Richard F., 1763 Columbia rd.

Heffner, Pfc. William E., 4921 Georgia ave.

Davis, Sergt. Thomas J., 1326 Kennedy st. nw.

Keenan, Pfc. Leroy F., 1371 Columbia rd. nw.

Reed, Pfc. William R., 861 Geranium court.

Humphrey, Second Lieut. John J., 1324 18th st. nw.

Stanley, T/4, George A., 5515 Sherrier pl. nw.

Klipp, Pfc. Rex M., 2610 27th st. ne.

Malmood, Pfc. Albert C., 407 34th st. ne.

Steele, Pfc. Joseph E., 429 15th st. se.

Wood, Pfc. James D., 5403 135th st. nw.

Glatzer, Charles (civilian), American Red Cross, 1601 Mass. ave. nw.

Mainhart, T/4 Benjamin D., 2515 K st. nw.

Eakle, Pfc. Norbert G., 1434 Saratoga ne.

Fillmann, Pfc. John, 3927 Benning rd. ne.

Handson, Pfc. Edwin C., 3941 Davis pl. ne.

Keely, Pfc. Richard K., 612 Rock Creek Church rd. nw.

Lefferty, Pfc. Thomas J., 4529 Kansas ave. nw.

Tuleknko, Pfc. Thomas S., 1734 Mass. ave. sw.

Dilley, M/Sergt. Earl H., 3219 M st. se.

Baker, Corpl. Augustus C., 1218 18th pl. ne.

Piercy, T/5 Charles N., Washington.

Coleman, T/5 Robert R., 305 Maryland ave.

Walter, Pfc. John C., 1327 4th st. sw.

Williams, Pfc. Harvey W., 1343 South Carolina ave. se.

Radford, T/4 John A., 3726 Connecticut ave. nw.

Snead, T/4 Arthur W., 100 Xenia st. se.

Adams, Pfc. John G., sr., 723 Kennedy st. nw.

Glatzer, ARC Charles, 1601 Massachusetts ave. nw.

Cairns, ARC Thomas G., 1601 Massachusetts ave. nw.

Cook, Pfc. William H., 1106 Queen ne,

Schultz, T/5 George G., 625 Lawrence st. nw.

De Guidice, Pfc. Frank J., 1435 22d se.

Miller, Pfc. James B., 1622 30th st. nw.

Stewart, Pfc. Burt A., 2917 se.

Worthington, Pfc. Clarke, 1515 31st st. nw.

MARYLAND

Heimer, Pvt. William J., 9207 Woodland rd., Silver Spring.

Beatty, Master Sergt. George W., Avondale Farm, Easton.

Prevas, Sergt. Constantine J., 228 S. Patterson Park ave. (no town).

Ford, Technical Sergt. Warren J., Powell and Hanover sts., Salisbury.

Harsh, Staff Sergt. Donald R., 5 N. Concocoheaguio st., Williamsport.

Robbins, Staff Sergt. John A., Bel Air.

Rogers, Staff Sergt. Gately J., 618 Dorsey ave., Essex.

Taylor, Sergt. Ralph J., Route 3, Salisbury.

Harshman, Staff Sergt. Francis Q., Route 1, Myersville.

Gruber, Corpl. Francis S., 4903 Lackawanna st., Berwyn.

Simes, Pfc. Earl N., Route 40, Friendsville.

Phillips, First Lieut. Baxter M., 312 4th st., Laurel.

Hamilton, T/Sergt. Roland W., Fort Meade.

Howdershell, S/Sergt. Harold M., 213 Humbird st., Cumberland.

Ringer, S/Sergt. Robert M., 251 W. Side ave., Hagerstown.

Bennett, Sergt. Paul F., Hagerstown.

Doody, Sergt. Lawrence J., jr., Fort Meade.

Preston, Pfc. Frank M., Essex.

Goodyear, Pvt. Luke, Route 1, North East.

Moretz, Pvt. Elwin L., 65 Aberdeen ave., Aberdeen.

Sunderland, Pvt. John S., 5810 63d st., Riverdale.

Thompson, T/5 Toy B., Route 1, Silver Spring.

Anderson, Pfc. James R., 503 E. Saint st., Sparrow Point.

Carter, S/Sergt. Leroy G., jr., Main st., Hancock.

Basilio, Sergt. Walter E., 413 Columbia st., Cumberland.

Hutson, Sergt. George L., Kitsmiller.

Reeder, Corpl. Charles E., Route 1, Rohrersville.

Butts, T/5 Clarence L., jr., Main rd., Rohrersville.

Nusbaum, T/5 Roger, Mount Airy.

Hallmark, Pfc. Albert S., Leonardtown.

Mears, Pfc. Paul K., 6505 Dixon ave., Silver Spring.

Myers, Pfc. Charles V., Route 5, Hagerstown.

Wiles, Pfc. Floyd, jr., 746 W. Wash st., Hagerstown.

Jones, Pfc. Arthur L., Conowingo.

Faulders, Pfc. Silbert, Boonsboro.

Fresh, Pfc. Wilbert C., 212 Green st., Cumberland.

Kreitzer, Pfc. Clarence, Boule.

Krus, Pfc. Henry A., Chipley's Corner, Joppa.

Mullen, Pfc. Elmer R., Route 2, Clear Spring.

Shingleton, Pfc. Cletus, Cumberland.

Walter, Pfc. Robert L., Belair.

Moore, Second Lieut. George E., 903 Silver Spring ave., Silver Spring.

Kingsland, Maj. Robert C. Prospect Hill, Route 4, Frederick.

Waldron, T/3 Wayne K., 3405 Varnum st., Brentwood.

Vest, Pvt. Joseph L., jr., Oakwood rd., Glenburnie.

Beals, T/5 Robert G., Kitsmiller.

Beal, Sergt. Leon E., Route 1, Charlestown.

Clark, Pfc. Thomas C., Camp Meade rd., Hanover P. O.

Cowan, Pfc. Roger E., Route 16, Baltimore.

Given, Pfc. Thomas N., Route 4, Elkton.

Hall, Pfc. Ellis C., jr., 6001 Tanglewood dr., Hyattsville.

Howell, Pfc. John A., 624 E st., Sparrows Point.

Posey, Pfc. Aubrey A., R. F. D. 1, La Plata.

Hauver, Pfc. Clyde L., 333 Madison st., St. Fredrick.

Pfaff, Pfc. John G., 146 W. Main st., Frostburg.

Holmes, Sergt. Joseph P., 471 Baltimore ave., Cumberland.

Adkins, Pfc. Howard F., 131 West st., Annapolis.

Hone, Pfc. Woodrow T., Friendsville.

Kosovich, Pfc. Edward S., Camp Georgia.

Koppeld, Pfc. Fred W., 1259 Poplar ave., Arbutus.

Myers, Pfc. Oscar L., Westminster (23 East George st.).

Sanders, Pfc. Edward J., 4th ave., B st., Glen Burnie.

Tomczak, Pfc. John F., 506 Wood st., Brooklyn, Arundel Village.

Walls, Pfc. Oscar, Grantsville.

Young, Pfc. Donald L., 21 W. 7th st., Frederick.

Martin, Pvt. Oscar E., Morrison st., Western Port.

Wagner, Corpl. Thomas E., 116 Railroad ave., Glen Burnie.

Bassford, Pfc. Joseph E., Hollywood.

Wilson, Pfc. Ferguson A., 538 Frederick rd., Hagerstown.

Keller, Sergt. Elvin M., Middletown.

Gill, Pfc. Walter F., Long Green.

Koontz, Pfc. Charles E., 1034 Carbett st., Hagerstown.

McCracklin, Pfc. Howard, Chestertown.

Mills, Pfc. John O., jr., 130 Maryland ave., Crisfield.

Warnick, Pfc. Arthur G., 213 Pennsylvania ave., Cumberland.

Bruce, Maj. Oliver H., 308 Washington st., Cumberland.

Bennet, T/5 Harold M., Gaithersburg.

Howard, Pfc. Charles E., 1022 Bristol pl., Brooklyn.

Jordan, Pfc. Edward H., 718 Center st., Cumberland.

DeLauter, T/4 Donald H., 227 W. Patrick st., Frederick.

Morgan, Pfc. Charles W., Myersville.

Adkins, Sergt. King E., Berlin.

Wilderson, Sergt. Daniel L., 6101 Washington blvd., Oakridge.

Joy, Corpl. Robert L., South Setan ave., Emmitsburg.

Brown, Pfc. Vernon C., RFD 4, Elkton.

Downey, Pfc. Michael J., 136 Leland st., Chevy Chase.

Elmont, Pfc. Raymond A., 159 Ware ave., Towson.

Hopp, Pfc. Bernard A., 2289 Potomac st., Hagerstown.

Klotsterman, Pfc. James H., Eckhert.

Lewis, Pfc. Charles C., Centerville.

Moats, Pfc. Leroy F., 722 Potomac ave., Hagerstown.

Poffenberger, Pfc. Richard, 5 Fourth st., Hagerstown.

Holland, First Lieut. Sorin J., jr., 1201 Camden ave., Salisbury.

Ernest, S/Sergt. Guy, Frederick.

Friend, S/Sergt. Delbert A., Deer Park.

Foster, Sergt. Charles D., Elkton.

Baker, Pfc. Robert L., 450 Park pl., Hagerstown.

No Mustache Cup Would Fit This

Coast Guard Photo

TONSORIAL SPLENDOR—The longest mustache afloat in the Pacific is the verdict as measurement shows the wingspread to be more than nine inches. The man with the fertile lip is Robert O. McDaniel, Coast Guard chief machinist's mate, of 3018 Massachusetts ave. se., who tops the 15 AAF champ, Sergt. Charles Kilpatrick, by almost two inches. McDaniel is the veteran of assault landings on four Ryukyu Islands

Myers, Pfc. George M., Ellerslie.

Spiker, Pfc. Ellis J., St. Lonaconing.

Sterling, Pfc. William R., Crisfield.

Sealey, Pvt. Paul E., 216 E. 8 st., Frederick.

On Robert Owen

New York, Sept. 6.—Arrivals aboard the Robert Owen, due here tomorrow, are scheduled to include:

WASHINGTON

Schwaner, Sergt. Fred, 620 L st. nw.

VIRGINIA

Toms, S./Sergt. Charlie M., Charlottesville.

Oliver, Sergt. Paul J., Richmond.

Williamson, Cpl. Andrew C., Montvale.

Adkins, Cpl. Newton W. Iron Gate.

On Moses Austin

New York, Sept. 6.—The following men are scheduled to arrive here today aboard the SS Moses Austin:

MARYLAND

Esch, Capt. Royal L., Cambridge.

Gray, Capt. John B., 3d, Prince Frederick.

Critzer, First Sergt. Herbert W., Fort Belvoir.

Cissel, T/Sergt. Richard H., Rockville.

Doyle, T/Sergt. William C., Catonsville.

Glenn, S/Sergt. Mifflin G., Baltimore.

Hardy, S/Sergt. George E., Frederick.

McFarland, S/Sergt. Joseph, Fort Meade.

Goswellen, Sergt. James E., Salisbury.

Kus, T/5 Charles L., Baltimore.

DeLong, Corpl. Warren C., Bristol.

Bender, T/5 Robert H., Cumberland.

Morgan, T/5 Edgar A., Centerville.

Wilkes, T/5 John W., Frederick.

Young, T/5 Hartford L., Centerville.

Fry, Pfc. Martin W., Frederick.

Gilhart, Pfc. Eugene, Catonsville.

Oakley, Pfc. George W., Pikesville.

Staley, Pvt. Emory C., Frederick.

Trippett, Pfc. Lee C., Baltimore.

VIRGINIA

Snyder, Lieut. Col. Charles E., jr., Norfolk.

Earnest, Capt. George I., jr., Norfolk.

Colvin, M/Sergt. Jacob D., Winchester.

Sledge, First Sergt. Walter R., Emporia.

Billings, First Sergt. Oliver W., Glasgow.

Forehand, Sergt. Robert L., South Norfolk City.

Myers, Sergt. Herbert F., Lynchburg.

Rae, Sergt. Woodrow A., Richmond.

Harlow, T/5 William R., Lavington.

Eyler, T/5 Jacob H., Lynchburg.

Spaulding, T/5 Eddie M., Fort Monroe.

Brooks, Pfc. Curtis L., Langley Field.

Duncan, Pfc. Clarence C., Norfolk.

Ulrey, Pfc. John W., Roanoke.

Balderson, Pvt. Leroy E., Portsmouth.

Reynolds, Pvt. Owen W., Norton.

Elgin, Pfc. Alex H., Stuart.

Hunt, Pfc. William E., Lebanon.

Many Units On Way

Paris, Sept. 6 (U.P.).—Today's redeployment timetable:

Thirty-fifth Division—On the high seas.

Forty-fifth Division—157th Regiment on high seas; 179th and 180th scheduled to leave the United Kingdom on the Aquitania September 8.

Sixty-ninth Division—271st and 272d Regiments shuttled to the United Kingdom from Le Havre today for shipment to the United States September 14; 273d clears Le Havre for the United States tomorrow.

Sixty-third Division—At Le Havre awaiting transfer to the United Kingdom for shipment home.

One Hundred and Third Division—At Le Havre to start leaving for home this weekend.

Sixth Armored—At Le Havre to start leaving for home this weekend.

Seventeenth Airborne—Scheduled to clear Marseille for the United States tomorrow.

Fourteenth Armored—At Marseillee staging area scheduled to ship for home September 10.

Seventieth Infantry, Fifth Armored—At Reims assembly area. (It includes 4000 high-point members of the Third Division.)

Ninth Armored—Advance units now arriving Reims.

Eighth Armored, Ninety-ninth and 106th Infantry, Seventh, Tenth and Sixteenth armored—alerted for home.

Wainwright Beaten by Japs, Gen. Jones Reveals on Arrival

San Francisco, Sept. 6 (AP).—A graphic, bitter story of sadistic abuse of American prisoners by the Japanese, including the slaping and beating of Lieut. Gen. Jonathan Wainwright, was told by Maj. Gen. Albert N. Jones on his arrival home.

When he was through, he said: "I don't like Nips. I don't like them at all."

Captured on the west side of Bataan, April 1, 1942, he and his troops took part in the "death march" to Camp O'Donnel, where they were "turned over to the devil."

The general saw his men die by the hundreds for lack of water, medicine and food. "The air was stifling with the stench of the dead."

Sent to Formosa

In August he was transferred to Krenkow, Formosa, to Camp Starvation, where he stayed until June, 1943.

"It was the camp for high ranking officers. It was the camp where the Nips slapped and beat Skinny Wainwright and Percival (British general). We worked and starved. We were stripped in parade. We we slapped in public. We were forced to pray thre times a day to the Emperor. We were made to bow to Jap privates and Jap civilians.

"There was no food. There was nothing . . . All we did day and night was to write recipes. We dreamed of food. We knew nothing of what was going on . . . nothing."

"We were transferred to Takeo. We were forced to work in the cane fields. Our next camp was Cheng Chai Tung in Manchuria. It wasn't so bad. Then we were transferred to a camp in Mukden.

Sadism Prevailed

"The treatment was a reversion to such sadism as we had never known before. We were starved out. The men were sick. They had worms are were too starved to be treated. Some were beaten. Some were killed.

"Just before we got to the camp the Americans bombed it, thinking it was an aircraft plant. The Nips had given them false information. Nineteen prisoners were killed and scores wounded.

"On August 17—my wife's birthday—the Russians busted in. The interpreter bowed and said, 'gentdemen you are free.'"

"What they did was to put us in charge and we put the Nips in the guard house, but we tried to treat them a little more decently than they treated us."

Seven Who Got Slapped Tell of Jap Brutality

Manila, Sept. 6 (INS).—Col. Edwin O'Connor isn't much more than 5 feet 2 and at tops he never weighed more than 118 pounds, but when the Japs were finished with him after Camp O'Donnell, Tarlac, Formosa and Mukden, he scaled a mere 95 pounds.

This little Oklahoman arrived today from Kunming with Cols. H. C. Brown, T. M. Chase, W. G. Cooper, all of Washington, D. C.; Joe Cottrell, Norristown, Pa.; L. R. Dougherty, Midland, Tex., and C. A. Selleck, Washington, D. C.

"You might call us seven colonels who got slapped," grinned O'Connor. "The Japs told us we ranked next below the lowest buck private in the Jap army, therefore we had to salute all.

"We got beaten for any old reason at all. If they didn't like the way our finger nails were trimmed, we got kicked or beaten.

"We got token grub. That's why we averaged 50 pounds lost weight. We all had malaria. We had our own doctor, but the Jeps refused to give him medicine."

All were eager to learn the details of Yamashita's surrender and laughed heartily when the Jap general's present plight was described—languishing in a cell in death row at Bilibid prison.

"He's got it coming to him," said Chase.

All of the men were delighted at the prospect of getting home, and can't realize the idea of Americans treating them so wonderfully. They just can't seem to get used to ordinary human behavior!

Wainwright

From Page 1

to the Capitol for congressional welcome.

Accompanied by his wife, General Wainwright will call on President Truman at the White House at approximately 3:30 p. m.

A press conference at the Pentagon at about 4 p. m. has been tentatively slated.

After resting Tuesday and Wednesday at Fort Myer, Va., where he was once post commandant, the general and his party will go on to New York for another official reception.

The Wainwright party includes four other former Jap prisoners: Brig. Gen. L. C. Beebe of Fairbault, Minn.; Lieut. Col. J. R. Pugh, whose wife lives at 2124 Bancroft pl. nw.; Maj. Thomas Dooley of McKinney, Tex., and Technical Sergt. Hubert Carroll of Paris, Tex.

Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, and Gen. J. L. Devers, commanding general of the Army ground forces, will greet the party at the airport. Relatives expected to be present include Mrs. Wainwright, Mrs. Beebe and Mrs. Pugh; Major Dooley's mother, Mrs. T. P. Dooley and Sergt. Carroll's sister, Mrs. Fleda Osbourn.

Proceeding in five sedanz accompanied by four armored scout cars, the group will enter the Pentagon center court, where they will also be greeted by a number of former Bataan and Corregidor internees who are hospitalized at Walter Reed or elsewhere in this area.

The procession will enter the city by way of Lincoln Memorial Bridge, where a number of civic leaders will join the group, proceed along 23d st. north to Constitution ave., turn east on Constitution and enter the Monument Grounds at the 16th st. extension.

The route to the Capitol will be along Constitution ave. and Delaware ave., which will be retraced later on the way to the White House as far as 17th st. nw. At 17th st., however, the procession will turn north to Pennsylvania ave. and enter the northwest gate of the Executive Mansion. En route to the Pentagon, the procession will travel on 17th st. to Constitution ave., west on Constitution ave. to 23d st. nw. and around the Lincoln Memorial.

Further details of the citizens' welcome will be mapped at a meeting of the committee on arrangements at 4 p. m. today. The District Commissioners have been named honorary chairmen of a general committee for the reception.

Mrs. Wainwright will see her husband for the first time in four years when she greets him at the airport. She left him in the Philippines only when the wives of Army personnel stationed there were ordered out.

Since that time she has lived at her mother's home at Skaneateles, N. Y.

McNUTT

From Page 1

been Federal Security administrator, a post created in 1939. The platinum-haired Hoosier was reported at one time to have his eye on the job of Work Director—that is, head of a revitalized Retraining and Rehabilitation Administration—but yesterday's White House announcement means apparently, that he will be out of the Washington picture for some time.

McNutt held the $18,000-a-year post of high commissioner from 1937 to 1939, succeeding Supreme Court Justice Frank Murphy.

Two Dramatic Incidents

Two dramatic incidents marked McNutt's sojourn in the Philippines. He decreed that at Philippine receptions where toasts were drunk, the high commissioner held precedence over the President of the Philippine Commonwealth. This stirred up a storm of ridicule as well as commendation.

The other event was the attempt of the German consul to conduct balloting in a Manila Hall when Adolf Hitler announced a world-wide plebiscite of Germans and Austrians to ratify "anschluss." McNutt flatly refused to permit such a plebiscite on American territory. He also refused to let the consul hold the election on German ships.

McNutt was succeeded in the Philippines in 1939 by Francis B. Sayre, who was there when the Japanese attacked in 1941. Sayre later escaped with Manuel Quezon, President of the Philippine Commonwealth, and other officials.

Speed Rehabilitation

President Truman, in announcing McNutt's appointment yesterday, said that he would supervise all the activities of the United States Government in the rehabilitation of the Philippines. He said his job would be to expedite all the things that must be done so that the islands can have their independence as quickly as possible.

There are many problems that must be settled in connection with Philippine independence, one of them being the question of a tariff on sugar. Experts have predicted that if the United States levied the full tariff charge against Philippine sugar, not a pound would be imported into this country. This would throw into chaos an industry which supplies one eighth of the Philippine national income.

MESSAGE

From Page 1

versal training program, (2) unification of the armed services, and (3) the use and control of atomic energy.

His expanded social security program will also be dealt with in a future message. He said he will also recommend "a national health program to provide adequate medical care for all Americans and to protect them from financial loss and hardships resulting from illness and accident."

Wants Draft Continued

The longest presidential massage since Teddy Roosevelt sent 20,000 words to Congress in 1901 was replete with reconversion "don'ts" as well as "dos."

He warned Congress not to stop drafting 18 to 25-year-olds to replace veteran soldiers, being rapidly demobilized, saying voluntary enlistments alone will not hold the military at necessary levels.

He cautioned, too, against too early removal of all wartime controls, lest rents and the prices of clothing, food and other essentials move out of line, and the Nation face another 1919 speculative scramble.

Specifically, he warned against congressional action terminating the war, saying this would cause the premature death of many war powers and agencies still needed. To declare the war over for the purpose of the Draft Act, he said also, "would create an impossible demobilization situation." Inductees can be legally retained only for the duration of the war and six months thereafter.

AMG Pus 700 Nazis To Work Cutting Wood

Berlin, Sept. 6 (AP).—American Military Government authorities corralled 700 unemployed Germans in the United States sector of Berlin today and transported them to the Grunewald Forest to cut wood.

While American soldiers operated power saws, the Germans collected the fuel. Burgomasters had been warned many times to get busy, but they had not acted. British authorities said yesterday there would be no coal for domestic uses in Berlin this winter.

Paperboard is used in containers for shell cases, ammunition, gun barrels, machine parts, blood plasma and food and medical supplies.

POINTS

From Page 1

with scores below the critical totals, as well as hardship cases.

Officers who qualify for release but desire to remain in service will be required to sign this statement:

"Regardless of any eligibility which I may have now, or in the future, for relief from active duty under readjustment regulations, I elect irrevocably to continue on extended active duty for the duration of the emergency and six months, unless sooner relieved."

Yesterday's War Department action, it was explained, will supersede the Air Forces points system in the future, but will not interfere with AAF separations now under way.

National Selective Service yesterday ordered local draft boards not to call up any honorably discharged veterans or officers who have resigned their commissions. All such registrants will be placed in Class 1-C.

Home by New Pear's

Paris, Sept. 6 (INS)—A U. S. Army spokesman announced today the great mass troop movement of 2,600,000 men from Europe to the United States would be completed by New Year's.

Several hundred thousand soldiers will remain in Europe on that date—400,000 to occupy Germany and 300,000 to catalogue and help sell millions of tons of equipment. These latter will return home by July 1, 1946. The spokesman announced:

All soldiers with 70 points and Wacs with 33 points will be home for discharge by New Year's Day under revised schedules which will move 1,300,000 more troops from Europe in the next four months.

A half-million more soldiers will be home for Christmas than originally planned because of Japan's surrender.

All soldiers over 35 with two years' service will be home before Christmas.

Under an accelerated schedule more than 400,000 troops are going home monthly.

By the end of October all 85-point men will be out of Europe.

He added that 410,000 troops would be moved in September alone. These include the 5th, 6th, 7th, 9th, 10th, 14th and 16th armored divisions, the 63rd, 69th, 70th, 99th, 103rd and 106th infantry divisions, and the 17th airborne division.

PEARL

From Page 1

attack on the Hawaian naval base December 7, 1941, which plunged the country into war.

He recalled the immediate investigation by a board headed by Supreme Court Justice Roberts which concluded that Lieut.-Gen. Walter C. Short and Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, the Army and Navy commanders at Pearl Harbor, were derelict in their duty.

He mentioned the investigations by Army and Navy boards, released August 29. They had criticism for many but held no one should be court-martialed.

It was the sort of preamble that could have led up to a conclusion that no further inquiry was needed and the Senate sat attentive. Ferguson moved to a seat closer to Barkley. Finally, the Kentuckian got down to the point.

Feels Probe Necessary

"I am convinced," he said, "that a further searching inquiry should be made under the authority and by direction of the Congress."

Ferguson leaned back and Senator Brewster (R., Me.) went over and spoke briefly with him as Barkley continued.

The Kentuckian announced his resolution and offered this clincher for any doubting Democrats:

"I may say that I offer this resolution with the full knowledge and approval of the President of the United States, and I express the earnest hope, which he shares, that the two Houses may promptly agree to it, that the investigation may proceed forthwith, and that the Congress and the country may expect a full report within the time designated."

Barkley told the Senate the investigation should be made "so complete and so fair that no person could doubt the good faith of the report and the findings or those who make them."

The inquiry, he stated, should not be conducted to aid or damage any political party nor "to dedaub the escutcheon of any innocent man."

"It would not be conducted with the purpose of gratifying the misanthropic hatreds of any person toward any present or past public servant, high or low, living or dead," he said.

Most of his listeners thought Barkley thus spoke indirectly to critics who have sought to blame the late President Roosevelt for the disaster.

Approved Immediately

Ferguson asked an immediate vote and Barkley agreed.

A hint came then of what Brewster may have been talking to Ferguson about. The Maine Senator questioned whether language referring to an investigation of the "attack by Japanese armed forces" was broad enough to cover the "two silk toppers who were talking to the Secretary of State when the attack was made."

Two Japanese "peace ambassadors," Saburo Kurusu and Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, were talking with Secretary Hull. Barkley said he was agreeable to language covering all matters "prior to and subsequent to" the attack. So the words "circumstances surrounding and relating" were inserted in the resolution and that satisfied everybody.

President pro tempore McKellar (D., Tenn.) gaveled out "without objection the resolution is adopted," and that ended it.

Heads Calvert Drive

Prince Frederick, Md., Sept. 6 (AP). Robert Hall of Barstow has accepted the chairmanship of the Calvert County war fund drive which starts September 22. Hall has been a member of the Calvert County High School faculty for the last two years.

PEACE

From Page 1

famous flag which flew over the Capitol on Pearl Harbor Day, unfurled over Rome, was raised over Berlin when President Truman inspected the troops in the American occupation zone, and which flew over the battleship Missouri in Tokyo Bay Sunday when the final surrender w s signed.

A First Cavalry band will play the Star Spangled Banner as the flag is raised.

Though the time for the formal entry has not been fixed it probably will be around noon (11 p. m. today EWT.)

Reinforcements Arrive

The initial occupation zone in southern Honshu Island was being consolidated. Airborne reinforcements arrived at Atsugi airdrome southwest of Tokyo. Troops of the spearheading Eleventh Airborne Division landed on several small islands in the Tokyo Bay area, to find them deserted. Fourth Marine Regiment detachments took over two small naval bases at Uraga Strait which is the entrance to Tokyo Bay. They received the surrender without incident of 122 Japanese officers and several thousand men.

Headquarters disclosed that four divisions would form the main occupation force for northern Japan—Hokkaido and the northern part of Honshu. The Eleventh Airborne Division is expected to move to the Sendai area of northern Honshu about September 15. The Twenty-seventh Infantry Division is to go to the Niigata area in northern Honshu about September 22. Both divisions will pass to the Fourteenth Corps under Lieut. Gen. Oscar W. Griswold. The Eighty-first Division, with the support of Ninth Corps troops, will land about September 17 at Aomori on the northern tip of Honshu.

(Tokyo radio said that seaborne troops would land at Ominato in northernmost Honshu Saturday after a mine-free channel had been swept Friday.)

List Not Available

A complete lise of American occupation forces was not yet available and details remained to be worked out, but it was believed likely that all would arrive before the end of October.

Based on the present situation, the occupation forces are expected to involve the Sixth, Eighth and Tenth Armies, including the Ninth, Eleventh, Fourteenth and Twenty-fourth Corps, and the following units:

First Cavalry Division, Eleventh Airborne Division, Twenty-seventh, Thirty-second, Thirty-eighth, Forty-third, Seventy-seventh and Americal Infanty Divisions; Fourth Regiment, Sixth Marine Division, 112th Cavalry Regimental Combat Team and 158th Bushmasters Regimental Combat Team.

Additional divisions are to be named, and small token forces of Allied troops may reinforce our men.

3 Million to Surrender

About three million Japanese troops will surrender to American forces in Japan and Korea. They are to be disarmed, demobilized and back home by mid-October, along with four million outlying troops.

In the present zone there were four divisions of infantry and 250,000 naval personnel who were stationed at Yokosuka Naval Base. In the Honshu Plain west of Tokyo 17 divisions are in the process of demobilization.

Headquarters said that there were four divisions in northern Honshu, three divisions in Hokkaido, four brigades in the Osaka industrial area of southwestern Honshu, 14 divisions and five brigades in Kyushu, four divisions in Shikoku, between Honsu and Kyushu and 360,000 men in Korea.

It was estimated that there were more than one million Japanese troops in China, more than 600,000 in Manchuria and about 250,000 in Formosa. There was no estimate on those in other parts of the former "empire."

Civilians Warned

Japanese authorities warned civilians in the Tokyo zone that they must remain indoors from dusk Friday to dawn Saturday because of the occupation. Sale of intoxicants will be suspended indefinitely. Cicilians who try to overtake American vehicles on roads, the warning said, may be shot at. Police are to carry lanterns at night. Civilians are to show due respect for American troops. Purchase of American clothing, foods, tobacco and other supplies was forbidden. It was said that civilians who bought things from American troops or sought to exchange goods with them might be imprisoned for up to 20 years or sentenced to death.

Billeting troops now in Tokyo were finding it difficult because of congestion, largely due to air raid destruction, to find accomodations for Saturday's occupation force.

Hence it is likely to be some time before the growing headquarters establishment is moved completely to Tokyo.

MacArthur is to make his personal headquarters at the Embassy, but preparations for his stay have not been completed and after the flag raising he is expected to return to Yokohama to remain with the main headquarters staff.

VETS

From Page 1

disabled veterans going to school or training; permit veterans who completed their courses to retain their books and materials purchased for them by the Government.

Education — extend four-year educational privileges to all GIs instead of limiting them to those who entered the armed forces at the age of 25 or under; permit veterans to take correspondence school courses; allow veterans to take short and intensive, but high-cost courses.

Pensions — boost maximum monthly payments to disabled veterans to $300 from $265, and increase lesser payments along the line.

Hospitalization — Codify laws covering hospitalization and domiciliary care; give hospitalization preference in cases of nonservice connected disability to those veterans unable to pay hospital charges.

Loans — Clarify loan guaranty procedure and cut down red tape involved in getting a Government guaranty.

Life Insurance—Include stepparents as beneficiaries, and clarify procedure.

The President's demand for congressional clarification of the GI job restoration right comes on the heels of a sharp controversy with Selective Service Administration and American Legion on one side, organized labor, Veterans of Foreign Wars and Disabled American Veterans on the other.

A Federal Court has upheld the Selective Service interpretation which gives a veteran "superseniority"—"absolute right"—to his old job or the one of like seniority status and pay regardless of what worker must make way for the veteran.

As to reclamation, the President named, as starters, the Columbia Basin project for the North west, and the Missouri Basin project.

"A number of farms can be made ready for veterans rapidly, Mr, Truman said, "if legislation now pending is enacted without delay."

FBI Joins Search For Nazi Prisoner Who Fled Md. Farm

The FBI joined Montgomery County and Military Police yesterday in a search for Werner Koehler, 25, a German war prisoner, who escaped at "Green Meadows," the farm of Clifton Viers, near Rockville, Md.

Koehler, who does not speak English, got away while working with a group of other prisoners who were harvesting crops. Army authorities said he had been held at a POW camp near Gaithersburg. He is described as having brown hair and eyes, sallow skin, 5 feet 7 inches and weighs 165 pounds. He was wearing khaki trousers and a shirt and fatique cap all lettered with PW. The Army also said he had a regular Army raincoat marked with the same lettering.

The German prisoners at the Gaithersburg camp are used by county farmers through the sponsorship of the Montgomery County Farm Bureau.

In 1866 Alexander Buntin installed at Valleyfield, Quebec, what is claimed to have been the first wood grinder for wood pulp manufacture in America.

In New York . . .

WASHINGTONIANS prefer the charming location of the

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Strike Perils Gas Supply of 6-State Area

Charleston, W. Va., Sept. 6 (AP).—A strike of CIO employes of the United Fuel Gas Co.—the third in five months—began at 12:01 a. m., today and union spokesmen said it was 88 per cent effective.

John R. Hardwick, president of the Kenova local of the Oil Workers International Union estimated that 1300 men were out and that supplies would be shut off to the entire six-State area served by United Fuel and its affiliated companies.

Hardwick said the strike was called because of the "inactivity or paralysis" of the War Labor Board in acting on the workers' demand for a basic wage raise of 10 cents an hour for all employes.

The company issued a statement at its Charleston offices describing the strike as "wholly unauthorized and without notice of any kind to the company."

Two compressor stations of the company were closed down briefly in a wage dispute last May, and in July a general strike was called which resulted in a War Labor Board panel holding hearings in Charleston on the union's demands.

United Fuel serves domestic and industrial consumers of natural gas in Kentucky, Ohio, West Virginia, New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia. It has one or two industrial customers in Maryland.

13 Maryland Airmen Win Decorations

Fifty-eighth Bombardment Wing, Tinian, Sept. 6 (AP).—Thirteen Marylanders were among members of Brig. Gen. Roger M. Ramey's unit, recently decorated for meritorious achievement while participating in B-29 combat missions against Japan. They are:

Sergt. William R. Horan, gunner, Pikesville, Air Medal; Corpl. George B. Marshall, gunner Taneytown, Air Medal; Flight Officer Frank C. Kuska, flight officer, Baltimore, Cluster to Air Medal; Maj. Charles M. Deber, jr., pilot, Baltimore, Air Medal.

Maj. Richard J. Seebach, bombardier, (8720 Cameron st.) Silver Spring, Cluster to Air Medal; Corpl. William E. Hizenbaugh radio operator, Cumberland, Air Medal; operator, Baltimore, cluster to Corpl. Melvin S. Shirley, left gunner, Baltimore, Air Medal; Sergt. Edmund F. Rosenberger, jr., left gunner, Baltimore, Air Medal. S/Sergt. Alfred E. Welch, radar Air Medal; First Lieut. Allan Kayne navigator, Baltimore, Cluster to Air Medal; Sergt. Harry C. Rickerds, jr., radio operator, Baltimore, Air Medal; Pvt. Robert L. Owen, tail gunner, Baltimore, Air Medal, and First Lieut. Oliver R. Nicklas, navigator, Frederick, Cluster to Air Medal.

DIARY

From Page 1

President's words to advocate higher salaries only for top administrative personnel. It is true the President emphasized the need for more money in the higher brackets. And it is true that some key personnel officials believe that salaries in the lower brackets compare favorably with those in industry while industry pays far higher salaries in the top brackets.

On the other hand, the take-home pay on a 40-hour week of higher paid employes is actually a bit more than it was before the Downey-Jackson Act was approved. Take-home pay of low-paid people is slightly less. This, of course, includes the old overtime pay rate.

NEW JOB: George J. Schoeneman has been appointed executive assistant to President Truman it was learned yesterday. This means that a new administrative assistant to the President in charge of Federal personnel will be appointed shortly. The new appointee is expected to be a former serviceman. Meaptime, Schoeneman will assume both jobs. In his new position, Schoeneman will be in charge of the White House offices and he will relieve the President of much detail work. He will succeed Ed McKim who held the job shortly after Mr. Truman assumed office. Schoeneman is an excellent appointment. He knows the Government and its many operations, having grown up in the Internal Revenue Bureau.

PAYROLL: Senator Byrd yesterday called for the release of two million Federal workers which he said would save five billion dollars annually. Liquidation of war agencies and elimination of unnecessary work, he estimated, should reduce the number of Federal workers to a million. The Senator asked that the Government give every possible aid to released warworkers in getting jobs in private industry. During July, he said, Federal employment continued its "alarming upward trend." In that month he said 25,309 new employes were hired in 31 agencies while 38 bureaus reduced personnel by 13,711. "Departments and agencies must be made to realize," he warned, "that the warworkers are to be encouraged to find jobs in private enterprise, and not to be absorbed in continuing agencies." He praised the President for speedy liquidation of OWI, Censorship, and the Office of Civilian Defense.

DIARY NOTES: Hundreds of Federal workers will need to find new parking places. The National Park Service yesterday placed a one-hour parking limit on the Monument Grounds, where all-day parking had been available for about 400 cars. Moreover, the service soon will restrict parking on the Mall to one hour. Restrictions are being made to provide space for tourists. Employes complain they must get here by 7 a. m. to get an all-day space . . . Laurence M. Lombard has succeeded Fred Eaton as general counsel of the War Production Board. I. N. P. Stokes will succeed Lombard as assistant general counsel . . . The President's stout indorsement of the Kilgore bill may salvage unemployment compensation for Federal workers

'Miss America' Contestant

Associated Press WIREPHOTO
VIRGINIA L. VAN SANT,
"Miss Maryland," as she looks at the annual beauty pageant this week in Atlantic City, N. J. "Miss America" will be selected tomorrow from among 42 contestants

State Surplus May Decrease To 4 Million

Richmond, Va., Sept. 6 (AP).—The State's general fund surplus may be cut to four million dollars by June 30, 1946, instead of rising to 50 million dollars as rumored, it was reported by Delegate Charles C. Louderback of Page, chairman of the House appropriations committee.

Louderback quoted a letter from Director J. H. Bradford of the division of the budget, saying six million dollars appropriated for capital outlays for the year ending June 30, 1946, should be deducted from the comptroller's reported 16 million dollar surplus June 30, 1945. Another six million dollars, approximately, was appropriated by the special session, Bradford's letter pointed out.

He predicted "we probably will be able to balance the budget for the next biennium," but urged "strict economy in the years ahead of us."

Md. Road Traffic Sharply Higher

Baltimore, Sept. 6 (AP)—The increase in Maryland traffic since the lifting of gasoline rationing was evident in summaries of recent traffic counts made public by George N. Lewis., jr., traffic manager for the States Roads Commission.

Traffic was up 48.08 per cent on eight principal highways this Labor Day as compared with last. During the final week in August, traffic in the State increased 22.6 per cent over the last week before termination of gasoline rationing.

In the entire month of August, 15.66 per cent more cars were recorded on the road than in August, 1944. Automobile travel still was considerably below prewar levels—a fact which Lewis attributed to fewer and older cars now in use an dcontinued rationing of tires.

Home for Episcopal Aged Is Purchased

Charlottesville, Va., Sept. 6 (Spl.) The spacious brick residence at the corner of Park and Maple sts., long the home of the Howard family, has been acquired by the Episcopal Church Home for Men, a nonprofit benevolent organization of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Virginia, which has just been granted a charter by the State Corporation Commission.

The Right Rev. W. Roy Mason, D. D., suffragan bishop of the Diocese of Virginia, is president of the home's board of trustees, other officers and members of which are vice president, Dr. Ivey F. Lewis, dean of the University of Virginia; secretary, John W. Herndon; treasurer, Thomas B. Behrendt, and D. McC. Thornton, Gervas S. Taylor, Archibald G. Robertson, all of Richmond; Dr. H. A. Latane and Albert A. Smoot, of Alexandria, and Conrad T. Logan, of Madison College, Harrisonburg.

Baetjer Bequeaths $150,000 to Colleges

Baltimore, Sept. 6 (AP).—Princeton University will receive $100,000 and the Johns Hopkins University will get $50,000 under the terms of the will of Edward G. Baetjer, Baltimore attorney who died July 20, Orphans' Court records showed today.

Baetjer, whose estate was estimated to value $3,050,000, the records showed, left the bequest to Princeton in memory of his nephew, Edward G. Baetjer 2d, a member of the Princeton class of 1943, who was killed last year when his B-29 was shot down over China.

County Cannérs Seek More POW Labor

Winchester, Va., Sept. 6 (Spl.).—With a large percentage of the local apple crop slated to end up in apple processing plants, members of the Frederick County Fruit Growers Association, Inc., appointed a committee of three last night to see if additional German prisoners of war could be secured to aid in manning the plants. On the committee are Walker McC. Bond, W. W. Hunt and Marvin Powell.

Katz to Resign As Official of CIO Council

Baltimore, Sept. 6 (AP).—Sidney R. Katz, secretary-treasurer of the Maryland and District of Columbia Industrial Union Council (C. I. O.) will resign September 30.

He has held the post since the council was organized in 1937.

Ulisse Dedominicis, council president, said that the group's executive board would appoint a new secretary-treasurer to serve until an officer could be elected at the council's fall convention.

In his letter of resignation, Katz said:

"With the capitulation of Japan the compulsion for remaining on this job and assisting labor's contribution to victory no longer exists."

He did not disclose his future plans. However, he said that "eight terms in office is enough on any job," adding that "there are many competent men in the labor unions in this area to carry on the job."

Particularly the increase in Army discharges should return to C. I. O. ranks here a number of able leaders, he stated.

Katz said he was asking Governor O'Conor to relieve him of his position as C. I. O. member of the reconversion advisory council to the Maryland Commission on postwar reconstruction and development.

Touching on the council's achievements during his tenure of office, Katz mentioned the 1942 labor unity movement in Maryland as the most important.

The campaign for suffrage in the District of Columbia, the fight to allow Marian Anderson, famed Negro vocalist, to sing in Washington, and the creation of the Maryland labor victory committee by Governor O'Conor in the early stages of the war also were enumerated as important events by Katz, who played a part in bringing them about.

Pastor Accused In Wife's Death

Norton, Va., Sept. 6 (AP).—The Rev. Harvey O. Kirk was arrested today in Ramsey, Wise County, charged with manslaughter in the death of his young wife, Tuesday, after snakebites in a "faith" demonstration with snakes.

The minister of the sect which has attracted widespread attention in Stone Creek and Ramsey with its snake rites was released on $2000 bond and bound over to the grand jury for its next term.

Deputy Sheriff Guy Sanders also arested three other members of the sect on warrants charging they feloniously and unlawfully brought the snakes to the meeting and unloosed them in a crowd of people. They were taken to the Wise County jail by Sanders and Jack Couch, State policeman, and will be questioned by Sergt. L. E. Thomas, State police.

Mrs. Kirk died six hours after the premature birth of her child, which lived 20 minutes. Dr. G. T. Foust, who delivered the baby signed the death certificate attributing her death to rattle-snake bites.

Va. Baptist Group Elects Dr. Davis

Luray, Va., Sept. 6 (AP).—The Shenandoah Baptist Association at its closing session last night elected Dr. Denver Davis as moderator. Dr. Davis, pastor of First Baptist Church at Charleston, succeeds Dr. E. T. Clark, Winchester.

Other new officers of the association are B. S. Hilton, vice moderator; A. B. Hummer, Berryville, clerk; Rev. H. B. Hubble, Winchester, Sunday School superintendent; Rev. W. S. Wallace, Bentonville, B. T. U. director.

The Lost City Baptist Church of West Virginia was admitted to the association, bringing the membership to 23.

Next year's meeting will be held at Front Royal, it was voted.

Dr. Anderson Heads Winchester Council

Winchester, Va., Sept. 6 (Spl.).—Dr. C. R. Anderson was reelected president of the Winchester Common Council at the annual reorganization meeting held last night. Other officers, all reelected, are: Dr. A. T. Hawthorne, vice president; James Reardon, city solicitor; S. Lee Grant, city manager; G. G. Baker, sanitary inspector; Dr. L. M. Allen, city health officer, and Dr. E. W. Miller, meat and milk inspector.

Also Charles Coffman was elected to the Handley Board of Trustees to fill the vacancy created by the death of H. Douglas Fuller.

N. & W. Aide Killed In 5-Story Hotel Fall

Bluefield, Va., Sept. 6 (AP).—W. I. (Bill) Ayers, of Bluefield, Norfolk & Western Railway superintendent of signals, was found dead last night on the sidewalk directly beneath his fifth-floor room in the Hotel Norton.

Authorities have been unable to determine whether Ayers jumped or fell from the window.

3 Grand Jury Probes Loom in Primary Vote

Richmond, Va., Sept. 6 (AP)—A grand jury investigation of alleged election irregularities was launched in Appromattox County today and Judge George Morton tentatively scheduled a similar investigation for September 24 in Wise County.

Meanwhile attorneys for L. Preston Collins, who is contesting the nomination of Charles R. Fenwick for Lieutenant Governor in the August 7 Democratic primary, will begin taking depositions in Wise County tomorrow. The poll books have been reported stolen from the county clerk's office in Wise, where Collins charged irregularities.

One in Prince Edward

A Grand Jury will be summoned in Prince Edward County September 18 and a similar investigation may take place in Cumberland. Renwick, in his reply to the Collins' contest petition, alleged that illegal votes had been counted in Appomattox, Prince Edward, Cumberland and Lunenburg to the advantage of Collins.

Commonwealth's Attorney W. E. Neblett, of Lunenburg, announced today that no investigation would be necessary there.

The contest, filed in Richmond City Circuit Court, is purely a civil affair, and any criminal proceedings to be brought are the responsibility of the localities.

Colonel Fenwick and his attorneys, Leith Bremner and George E. Alles, sr., planned to leave here for Wise County during the day, while Oscar L. Shewmake and T. Nelson Parker, also of his counsel, answered subpoenaes to appear before the Appomattox grand jury.

Fenwick wrote to A. Laurie Pitts, who is conducting the probe in ppomattox, declining an invitation to appear because of his trip to Wise, but said his investigators and attorneys were in possession of the facts upon which his allegations in Appomattox were based. He said this information showed the primary vote there to be 274 in excess of the vote cast in the last general election and that 28 per cent of the vote cast in the primary was cast under the absentee voters law.

He said a large number of ballots voted under this law were applied for in person rather than by mail, and that most of the applications were filled out in the handwriting of a person other than the applicant. Few of the applications, he said, were accompanied by the affidavit required by law.

Ballot Mailing Ordered

Meanwhile, Secretary of the Commonwealth Jesse W. Dillon, who also is administrator of the War Voters Commission, today ordered John S. Carlton, chief clerk of the commission, to proceed with the mailing of ballots to servicemen who have requested them.

Approximately 300 requests for ballots already have been received and ballots have been printed by 12 counties and five cities.

The name of Fenwick, has been certified as Democratic nominee for lieutenant-governor and has been printed on the ballots. Attorneys for Collins, who is contesting the nomination, have said they would ask for a court injunction to enjoin the Secretary of the Commonwealth and electoral boards from printing Fenwick's name on ballots until the outcome of the contest is determined.

In the absence of any court action, Dillon has ordered the mailing of ballots to conform with provisions of the War Voters Act passed by the special session of the General Assembly this year.

Lutheran Unit Elects

Lexington, Va., Sept. 6 (AP).—The Rev. P. J. Bame, Mount Sidney, was elected president of the Staunton Conference of the Lutheran Synod of Virginia now in session at Bethany Church.

War Lessons, Heavy Demand, New Methods Expected to Boom Dairy Product Industry

By the Associated Press

THE Nation's cows, which did so well by the soldier, sailor and warworker, may be called upon for even greater productive efforts in the years just ahead.

Greatly expanded consumer demand in the United States for dairy products, some of them still new to civilians, was predicted yesterday by leaders in the milk-products industry.

In addition there was the as yet undetermined quantity of UNRRA relief and the likelihood of a need to supply Europe, at least until its badly depleted dairy stock is built up again.

To meet the demand, new plants, new equipment and new distribution methods are reaching the blueprint stage.

NATIONAL DAIRY Products Corp. plans to spend between 50 and 75 million dollars on new plants, truck and other equipment, its president, L. A. Van Bomel, said.

"Availability of material and labor in the various communities where we contemplate building will determine to a large extent the start of construction," Van Bomel added.

The Borden Co. also has under consideration several plants of various types as well as sizable expenditures for new equipment and replacement of equipment.

Both companies said building plans were still too incomplete to name the localities where new plants will be erected.

The immediate reconversion problem is negligible, one official describing it as chiefly one of putting "into different containers and onto different trucks" the products once processed for the armed forces.

ALREADY relaxation of wartime marketing restrictions has put whipping cream back on the Nation's tables, and very soon there will be 30 per cent more ice cream available and tastier ice cream, as producers are allowed to use more and more butter fat.

This was the first war in which the Nation's armed services put milk on its required basic diet.

"We anticipate a greater demand for all dairy products," Van Bomel said, "as a result of the taste for them built up by the Army and Navy, which leaned heavily on them in feeding some 12 million men and women, and also as a result of the educational work on nutritional food and balanced diets carried on by both Government and private industry during the war years."

Theodore G. Montague, president of the Borden Co., predicted that "new products in all food lines will be offered, but it seems certain that none will displace dairy products and other goods that are nutritionally basic."

"LESSONS learned during the war will be applied to future processing and distribution," Montague said. "Several products which we organized or developed for the Army are being considered for wider civilian distribution. The availability of new equipment should result in improved quality.

"Future distribution problems are sizable but must be solved if prices favorable to consumers are to prevail.

"There should be no decrease in present efficient use of manpower, but efforts to increase individual output should be continued. The rising volume should make this possible without loss of jobs, but with expectations of steadier, expanding employment."

Spokesmen said the export picture was still confused. Before the war there was no export market for the industry's perishable products. Under war demands the industry processed milk and its products for use by the armed forces in distant lands and for civilian use under lend-lease.

This exports demand is likely to continue during the rehabilitation period, but none would estimate the amount of, or the possibility of, an export demand for American dairy products once full peacetime conditions prevail.

Ernest Vaughn, 45, Appointed Maryland State Game Warden

Baltimore, Sept. 6 (AP).—The Maryland Game and Inland Fish Commission announced today the appointment of Ernest A. Vaughn of Salisbury to be State game warden, succeeding E. Lee Lecompte, whose resignation become effective September 15.

Vaughn, 45, a native of Michigan, is married and the father of one child. He has been a resident of Maryland since 1919.

He was one of the wildlife technicians selected by the Federal Government when the Resettlement Administration office was opened in Salisbury in 1934, and, in cooperation with Kenneth A. Wilson, he had charge of all game management and restoration projects in the area.

Veteran in Field

He was a nonsalaried Maryland deputy game warden and regional deputy game warden, and, in 1939, was appointed by the commission to be a wildlife field superintendent, and has had charge of State game management and wildlife projects.

In announcing his appointment as State game warden, the commission said that Vaughn "has developed the Eastern Shore projects so well that the Federal investigators of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service and U. S. Soil Conservation Service have commended him very highly on his work and efficiency in setting up and carrying on those projects."

Vaughn was selected by the commission from an eligible list of five certified by the State Employment Commission for the post.

Educated in Virginia

Vaughn was born in Traverse City, Mich., December 14, 1899, and his family moved to Virginia when he was a small boy. He received his education at Williamsburg College, Virginia.

He was the technician that set up and developed the first Pittman-Robertson area purchased by this commission, known as the "Indian Spring Wildlife Demonstration Area" in Washington County.

Vaughan is a World War I veteran, having served with the U. S. Army from April 16, 1917, to December 21, 1919, and saw action in the great Argonne offensive.

"Mr. Vaughn is familiar with Maryland soil, forests and waters; is a biologist, plantologist, botanist, and has been called upon repeatedly by the personnel at the Patuxent Wildlife Research Refuge for information concerning plant life," the commission said.

Charlottesville Church To Vote on Building

Charlottesville, Va., Sept. 6 (Spl.).—At a special meeting to be held following the 11 o'clock service at the Charlottesville Presbyterian Church next Sunday morning the congregation will vote upon a recommendation unanimously adopted by the officers of the church at a recent meeting of the session and diaconate regarding plans for raising funds for a new induction building.

Announcement was made today of a memorial gift of $10,000 toward the proposed building. The gift, by a member of the church, has been made on condition that the members of the church raise from other sources a total of $50,000 additional toward the construction of the new building.

Baker Hospital Marks Victory With Parade

Martinsburg, W. Va., Sept. 6 (Spl.).—More than 1000 military and tivilian personnel of Newton D. Baker General Hospital here participated in a formal retreat and parade yesterday afternoon at the post, officially marking victory over Japan.

They were reviewed and addressed by Col. E. L. Cook, hospital commanding officer. He pointed out the great sacrifices made by men of the armed forces in the victories over Germany and Japan.

Another feature was the presentation of a plaque of honor to the 359th Service Unit headquarters detachment of the hospital for excellence in performance since being assigned to the Army hospital. The award was made by Colonel Cook on behalf of Major General Collins, commanding officer of the Army Fifth Service Command.

Md. Woman Robbed By Fake Taximan

Baltimore, Sept. 6 (AP).—Miss Gladys Lloyd of Baltimore was without a purse and two bracelets valued by her at $4500 today after a ride in what she thought was a taxicab last night.

Miss Lloyd hailed the car driven by a man who answered her inquiry about the appearance of his taxi with, "I do a little hauling on the side. I'll be glad to take you wherever you want to go."

After a short ride the man told Miss Lloyd to put her bracelets in her purse. She said he then grabbed the pocketbook and shoved her out of the car.

50,989 Marylanders Serving in Navy

Baltimore, Sept. 6 (AP).—A total of 50,989 Marylanders, 6143 officers and 44,846 enlisted personnel, were serving in the Navy as of June 30, a Navy Department report disclosed today.

The figures for Maryland officers included 273 women, while in the enlisted group were 538 women. One out of every eight in the Navy from Maryland was an officer.

The national figure for the Navy was 328,402 officers and 3,060,129 enlisted personnel.

Livestock and Produce

Baltimore Livestock

Baltimore, Sept. 6 (AP, U. S. Dept. Agr.)—CATTLE—Receipts, 450; 150 holdovers not included; general trade very slow; few early slaughter steer sales steady with Wednesday; bulk of receipts unsold; she stock about steady; bulls, stockers and feeders unchanged; load top good grass-fat steers, around 1160 lbs., 16.00; early top, truck 504, around 1065 lbs., 16.50; few lot low and average good, 14.50@15.50; common and medium grass-fat heifers, 10.50@13.50; good young beef cows, 12.50@12.75; medium beef cows and cows of various types, largely 10.00@11.00; high-yielding individuals, 11.50@12.00; cutter and common, 8.00@9.50; canners, 6.50@7.50; shelly kind, 5.00@6.00; good beef bulls absent; good weighty sausage bulls scarce, few 13.00; bulk light and medium weight, 9.50@12.50; few small lot medium steer, 12.50.

CALVES—Receipts, 150; very slow; hardly enough early action to determine the market trend; few early sales steady with Wednesday; mixed lot good and choice 120-250 lb. vealers, 15.50@16.50; common and medium, 9.50@14.50; culls around 7.50; extreme light weights down to 5.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 250; active, steady with Wednesday; good and choice barrows and gilts, from 120 lbs. up, 15.30, the ceiling; good sows, 14.55, the ceiling for this class. Above prices are based on grain-fed hogs.

SHEEP—Receipts, 250; very slow; not enough spring lambs sold early to establish a market; slaughter ewes also very slow; most interest bidding 1.00 to 1.50 lower or 5.50, extreme top on light weight wooled and shorn ewes offered.

POULTRY—Market steady. Receipts light. Roasters, Fryers and Broilers mostly 34 cents. Fowl: All breeds, 29.4.

EGGS—Market firm for best grades, dull for others. Wholesale selling prices: Extras, No. 1 and 2, 50.6; Extras, No. 3 and 4, 46.6. Consumer grades: Extra large A, 58.7; large A, 56.7; large B, 47@47.7; large C, 40@42.

Richmond Market

Richmond(Va., Sept. 6 (AP) USDA.—Prices represent sales on wholesale market.

LEMONS—Receipts moderate; market higher; 7.00@7.85.

CABBAGE—Southwest Virginia receipts fairly heavy; market steady; 1.25@1.65.

TOMATOES—Receipts moderate; market steady; Hanover, 1.50@2.00.

EGGS (prices paid net to producers, f.o.b. Richmond)—Receipts light; market firm; Federal-State grading stations, whites and browns, U. S. grade A extra large, 54@55; premium for AA quality; U. S. grade A large, 51@53; U. S. grade A medium, 45@48; U. S. grade A smal, 38; U. S. grade B large, 45@46; U. S. grade B medium, 42; U. S. grade C large, 41; pullets, 36; current receipts, 38.

LIVE POULTRY (prices paid to producers, f.o.b. Richmond)—Receipts fairly liberal on poultry and fowl; market weaker on Leghorn hens; roasters, fryers and broilers, 29.20; fowl, 24.70; Leghorn hens, 22@23; old roosters and stags, 20.90.

HOGS—Receipts, 309; market at ceiling, 14.85 (flat) on good and choice barrows and gilts 120-330 lbs. up; 100-120 lbs., 13.35; good sows under 350 lbs., 14.10; weights over 500 lbs., 14.10; good stags, 14.10.

CATTLE — Choice steers, 16.00@16.50; good, 15.00@15.50; medium, 12.00@13.50; common, 8.00@10.00; good beef-type cows, 10.50@11.50; good dairy-type, 9.50@10.00; medium, 7.50@8.00; common, 5.50@6.50; shelly kinds lower; good beef-type heifers, 13.50@14.00; medium, 8.00@10.00; common, 6.00@7.00; good butcher bulls, 10.00@10.50; medium, 8.00@9.50; light common kinds, 6.50@7.50; choice calves, 16.00; good, 15.00@15.50; medium, 12.50@13.50; common, 8.00@10.00; good to choice lambs, 14.00@14.50; good sheep, 5.00@7.00.

Chicago Livestock

Chicago, Sept. 6 (AP).—SALABLE HOGS—Receipts, 4000; total 500; active and fully steady; good and choice barrows and gilts, 140 lbs., 14.75 ceiling; good and choice sows, 14.00; complete clearance.

SALABLE CATTLE—Receipts, 4500; total 5700; salable calves, 600; total, 600; good and choice fed steers and yearlings steady, top 18.00; best yearlings, 17.50; common and medium grades, 25 lower; slow at decline; common and medium heifers and all grades cows 15 to 25 lower; bulls sharing decline; vealers closed weak to 25 lower at 14.50 down; most beef cows 8.50@11.00; outside on strictly good cows, 12.50; practical top on sausage bulls, 12.50, and on heavy fat bulls 13.50; stock cattle weak to 25 lower.

SALABLE SHEEP—Receipts, 3000; total 4000; most slaughter spring lambs and native ewes sold on early rounds at steady prices; two loads good to choice 91-lb. Idaho spring lambs carrying a small medium end, 13.25 straight; bulk good to choice natives, 13.25; deck, 13.35 to shippers with bucks discounted 1.00; most common light sortouts 10.00@10.50; most shorn native slaughter ewes, 5.00@6.00; scattering cull and common kinds, 4.00@4.75.

Ferry Traffic Sets New Peak

Annapolis, Md., Sept. 6 (AP).—August was a record month for the Chesapeake ferry system, Governor O'Conor disclosed today, following a report from Ferry Manager B. Frank Sherman.

More than 160,000 passengers, including drivers, were carried on the two branches during the month, the Governor stated. A total of 152,835 on the Sandy Point-Matapeake branch represented an increase of 27,000, or 21 per cent over the number during August, 1944.

Automobiles on the Sandy Point-Matapeake run increased from 30,693 in August, 1944, O'Conor said, to 39,421, a jump of 18,728, or 28 per cent. On the Claiborne-Romancoke branch, total passengers numbered 7522, an increase of 12 per cent, while automobiles registered a 38 per cent increase from 1568 to 2169. There was a slight decrease in the number of trucks carried during the month, 5564 against 5751 in the same month of the previous year.

Idea Which Saved U. S. $2,429,000 Gets $250 Award

Edgewood Arsenal, Md., Sept. 6 (AP).—Reginald H. Driggs, Edgewood Arsenal employe who saved Uncle Sam an estimated $2,429,000 by a suggestion which eliminated a gas mask procurement bottleneck, has been awarded $250 and recommended for a larger award from the War Department.

Approximately 900,000 pure rubber gas mask face pieces were on the verge of being scrapped because of a manufacturing error.

Driggs found a solution for salvaging them which not only saved the rubber but 67,500 man-hours as well.

Driggs received the largest cash prize which can be authorized by the suggestion committee at Edgewood Arsenal under the Government's "Ideas-for-Victory" program.

Tire Explosion Injures Farmer

Charles Binger, 35, an Upper Marlboro, Md., farmer suffered undetermined head injuries yesterday afternoon when a truck tire blew up and struck his head while he was standing at the Shell Service Station in Upper Marlboro.

Prince Georges County police said station attendants were working on the truck and Binger was watching. The tire struck Binger between the eyes, police said. The Upper Marlboro rescue squad took him to the Prince Georges County General Hospital, Cheverly, Md.

Capt. Fussell Is Named Academy Registrar

Front Royal, Va., Sept. 6 (Spl.).—Capt. Thomas H. Fussell of Richmond will take over the duties of registrar at Randolph-Macon when the academy opens for its fifty-fourth session on September 18, Col. John C. Boggs, principal, announced today.

A graduate of Randolph-Macon College in the Class of 1933, Captain Fussell holds an A.B. degree from that institution and has done graduate work at the University of Virginia. Except for one year, during which time he saw service with the Army, he has taught in the English and Romance languages departments at Randolph-Mason Academy since 1941.

Baltimore Rites Held For Mrs. J. R. Gibson

Baltimore, Sept. 6 (AP).—Funeral services for Mrs. Josephine Rawlings Gibson, daughter of the late Daniel F. Rawlings, former sheriff of Calvert County, were held here today.

Mrs. Gibson died Monday at her Baltimore home after being in failing health for 10 months. She is survived by her husband, her mother, a daughter, a son and three sisters.

John C. Grahame

Fort Savage, Md., Sept. 6 (AP).—John Colin Grahame, 71-year-old direct lineal descendant of the first Governor of Maryland, Thomas Johnson, died at his home yesterday. He is survived by his wife, three sons and five daughters.

Board Plans Severn Span, Road Network

Annapolis, Md., Sept. 6 (AP).—A comprehensive plan for relieving traffic congestion on roads leading from Annapolis and shore communities in that section of Anne Arundel County is contained in a report by the State Roads Commission to Governor O'Conor.

The commission said that it favored the construction of a bridge, for vehicular traffic only, across the Severn River at a site approximately 0.6 miles north of the existing Baltimore and Annapolis Railroad Bridge, over another proposed bridge site about 130 feet upstream from the railroad bridge.

The report said that construction of a bridge at the site it favored would cause less disturbance of developed property than the other site, and that it would not interfere with expansion plans of the Naval Academy.

The highway connection to the recommended bridge would begin at the Cedar Park interchange, extend across Weems Creek through undeveloped land and cross the Severn to connect with the Ritchie highway at Winchester by means of a directional traffic interchange.

The report estimated that the entire project would cost $8,634,565, based upon full development of the Cedar Park, Parole and Winchester connections as directional interchanges designed to provide for the separation of highway grades at all points of cross movement of traffic included within the interchange area.

Stowaway, 14, Loses Battle To Stay in U. S.

Norfolk, Va., Sept. 6 (AP).—A 14-year-old Albanian stowaway, who slipped aboard a Navy transport at Naples, Italy, to come to the United States with the hope of going to an American school, will be sent home as soon as space aboard a returning vessel in available the United States Immigration Bureau said today.

The lad, Petrag Ristini, escaped last week from the Norfolk city farm, where he was being held for deportation, slipped aboard a Richmond-bound train and started out for Fayetteville, Ark., where he wanted to visit Pfc. Bill Tollinger, a GI buddy whom he met aboard the transport. He was arrested at Richmond and returned to Norfolk, where he has been repeating the few English words he knows over and over: "I want to go to Arkansas."

He told immigration officials he wanted to visit Tollinger because the GI had promised to see that he received an education. The brown-eyed youngster repeatedly showed interviewers his Albanian report card which he modestly described as "good." That—and Tollinger's address—were Petrag's only possession when he arrived at this Virginia port.

Regional Editors To Open Two-Day Session Today

Cumberland, Md., Sept. 6 (AP).—The two-day twentieth annual meeting of the Chesapeake Association of the Associated Press, composed of editors and publishers of Associated Press member newspapers of Maryland, the District of Columbia, Hanover, Pa., and Wilmington, Del., will get under way tomorrow in Cumberland.

John J. McMullen publisher, and the Cumberland News and the Times will be hosts to the 60 or more newspapermen slated to attend the meeting.

Delegations of newspaper executives from West Virginia and Virginia will help the Chesapeake members celebrate the anniversary of their organization.

William L. Geppert, editor of the Cumberland News, is chairman of the Chesapeake association, and will preside at the sessions.

Among those to attend are Josh L. Horne, jr., a director of the Associated Press and publisher of the Rocky Mount, (N. C.) Evening Telegram; Frank J. Starzel, assistant general manager of the AP; William Atkinson of Roanoke, chairmain of the Virginia Press Association, and AP Bureau Chiefs William O. Varn of Baltimore, for Maryland; Frank H. Fuller of Richmond, for Virginia, and Max Fullerton of Charleston, for West Virginia.

Two Army Veterans Named Md. Teachers

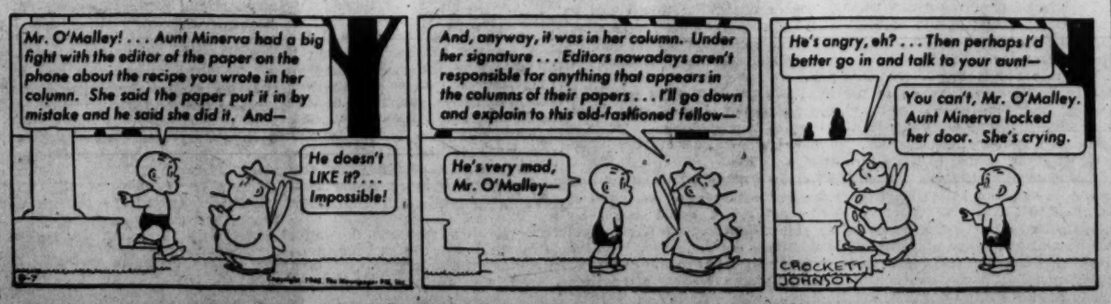
Frederick, Md., Sept. 6 (AP).—Two Army veterans, who were appointed to Frederick County schools yesterday, are waiting for their discharges and will begin teaching as soon as they are mustered out.

Warren Smith, Walkersville, now hospitalized after being liberated from a German prison camp, will teach vocational agriculture in the Liberty and Walkersville High Schools. Louis Ahalt of Middleton, a University of Maryland graduate formerly with Southern States Cooperative, will teach vocational agriculture in the Middleton High School.

Teachers to Meet

Westminster, Md., Sept. 6 (AP).—The Carroll County teachers' conference will be held Thursday and Friday at Westminster High School. Speakers include R. S. Hyson, Carroll County superintendent of schools, and Floyd Cromwell and Miss Grace Alder of the State Department of Education.

BARNABY — By Crockett Johnson


Mr. O'Malley! . . . Aunt Minerva had a big fight with the editor of the paper on the phone about the recipe you wrote in her column. She said the paper put it in by mistake and he said she did it. And—
He doesn't LIKE it?. . . Impossible!
And, anyway, it was in her column. Under her signature . . . Editors nowadays aren't responsible for anything that appears in the columns of their papers . . . I'll go down and explain to this old-fashioned fellow—
He's very mad, Mr. O'Malley—
He's angry, eh? . . . Then perhaps I'd better go in and talk to your aunt—
You can't, Mr. O'Malley. Aunt Minerva locked her door. She's crying.
CROCKETT JOHNSON

Text of President Truman's Message to Congress

To the Congress of the United States:

I regret that you have been compelled to cut short your recess period. I know, however, that you have been just as eager as any of us to meet the problems which naturally have crowded down upon us with the surrender of the Japanese.

You have cut short a well-merited vacation in order to do so. I hope that the American people realize as fully as I do, that from the very first days of the emergency, the Congress has most energetically and patriotically devoted its time, energies, and capabilities to the immediate problems of war and to the long-range problems of peace. The legislative branch of the Government is entitled to its full share of credit and glory for the victory of the Allied armies. I wish to take this opportunity on behalf of the Nation to congratulate you on the great victory which has been won—in which you played so important a part.

The Congress reconvenes at a time of great emergency. It is an emergency about which, however, we need have no undue fear if we exercise the same energy, foresight and wisdom as we did in carrying on the war and winning this victory.

The sudden surrender of the Japanese has not caught us unawares. President Roosevelt, as early as the fall of 1943 began to set up machinery which he foresaw would become necessary to meet the reconversion period. The Congress in its wisdom has adopted some of the machinery by statute, and has improved and added to it. As a result, Government agencies for some time have been able to plan for the immediate and long-range steps which now have to be taken.

As the Congress has undoubtedly noticed, many steps were taken immediately after the surrender of the Japanese. Many more have been taken since.

Reconversion Complicated

The process of reconversion will be a complicated and difficult one. The general line of approach to the problem is to achieve as full peacetime production and employment as possible in the most efficient and speedy maner. The following policies have been laid down and will be followed:

1. Demobilize as soon as possible the armed forces no longer needed.

2. Cancel and settle war contracts as quickly as possible.

3. Clear the war plants so as to permit contractors to proceed with peacetime production.

4. Hold the line on prices and rents until fair competition can operate to prevent inflation and undue hardship on consumers.

5. Hold wages in line where their increase would cause inflationary price rises. Where price ceilings would not be endangered, collective bargaining should be restored.

6. Remove all possible wartime Government controls in order to speed and encourage reconversion and expansion.

7. Keep only those controls which are necessary to help reconversion and expansion by preventing bottlenecks, shortages of material and inflation.

8. Prevent rapid decrease of wage incomes or purchasing power.

The major objective, of course, is to reestablish an expanded peacetime industry, trade, and agriculture, and to do it as quickly as possible.

Obviously during this process there will be a great deal of inevitable unemployment. What we must do is to assist industry to reconvert to peacetime production as quickly and effectively as possible so that the number of unemployed will be swiftly and substantially reduced.

The Government is now doing what it can to hurry this reconversion process.

Through contract termination procedures it is providing quick payment to contractors.

Controls Released

It has released controls on practically all materials which are necessary for peacetime production, reserving only those few in which there is still a critical shortage.

It has made arrangements for credit facilties for industry.

By plant and surplus property disposal, it is helping private enterprise to get started again.

In the consumer field the Government has released controls over articles which were needed for the war in such large quantities that civilians had to go without.

For the information of the Congress, I am submitting as an appendix to this message a report by the Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion showing what has already been done by the Federal Government in reconversion.

There is much that the Congress can do to help this process and to tide over the period between now and the time when reconversion is completed and civilian jobs are plentiful in a stable economy that provides full production, full employment, and a high standard of living.

1. Unemployment Compensation

The end of the war came more swiftly than most of us anticipated. Widespread cut-backs in war orders followed promptly. As a result, there has already been a considerable number of workers who are between jobs as war industries convert to peace. Other workers are returning to a 40-hour week and are faced with a corresponding reduction in take-home pay.

This has led to a natural feeling of uneasiness among the rank and file of our people. Let me emphasize that there will be no reason for undue timidity. A vast backlog of orders may soon make possible the greatest peacetime industrial activity that we have ever seen. But this can happen only if the Congress and the Administratoin move vigorously and courageously to deal with the economic problems which peace has created. Then there need be no reason to fear either the immediate future or the years that lie ahead of us.

Determined action now will create the atmosphere of confidence which is so vital to a rapid reconversion with a minimum of unemployment and hardship.

No matter how rapidly reconversion proceeds, however, no amount of effort or planning will be able immediately to provide a job for everyone displaced from war work. Obviously, displaced warworkers cannot find job until industry has been regeared and made ready to produce peacetime goods. During this lag the Government should provide help. The cost of this transition from war to peace is as much a part of the cost of war as the transition from peace to war—and we should so consider it.

This course is recommended not only as a matter of justice and humanity, but also as a matter of sound business. Nothing would be more harmful to our economy than to have every displaced warworker stop buying consumer goods. And nothing would be more conducive to a large-scale cessation of buying than the feeling on the part of displaced warworkers that all their income had stopped and that their remaining financial resources had to be hoarded.

For one group of those who may become unemployed in the near future—the demobilized veterans—the Congress has already made special provision. Any veteran who has satisfactorily completed 90 days of service is now entitled by law to a weekly unemployment allowance of $20 for as much as 52 weeks, depending on the length of his service.

15 Million Unprotected

By contrast, there are more than 15 million workers not protected under our present unemployment insurance laws. There are many millions more for whom protection is inadequate. Many of these have been unable to accumulate adequate savings.

On May 28, 1945, I recommended to the Congress that the Federal Government immediately supplement the unemployment insurance benefits now provided by the several States. That is the only feasible way to provide at least a subsistence payment in all parts of the United States during this coming unemployment period.

As I pointed out then, the existing State laws relative to unemployment insurance are inadequate in three respects:

(1) Only about 30 million of our 43 million nonagricultural workers are protected by unemployment insurance. Federal Government employes, for example, such as Federal shipyard and arsenal workers, are not covered. Nor are employes of small businesses and small industrial establishments. Nor are the officers and men of the Merchant Marine who have braved enemy torpedoes and bombs to deliver supplies and the implements of war to our armed services and our Allies.

(2) The weekly benefit payments under many of the State laws are now far too low to provide subsistence and purchasing power for the workers and their families. Almost half of the States have the clearly inadequate maximum of $15 to $18 a week.

(3) Many of the States pay benefits for too short a period. In more than one-third of the States, for example, 18 weeks is the maximum.

I recommended then, and I urgently renew my recommendation now, that the Congress take immediate action to make good these deficiencies for the present emergency period of reconversion.

Specifically, coverage should be extended to include Federal employes, maritime workers, and other works not now insured. This additional compensation during the present emergency will have to be financed entirely by the Federal Government, but the benefits should appropriately be administered by the States.

I also recommended, and I now repeat that recommendation, that the Congress provide, through supplementary Federal emergency benefit payments, additional unemployment benefits so as to bring them up to adequate standards in all the States. All payments, however, should be made through the existing unemployment compensation machinery of the several States.

$25 Limit Explained

During this emergency every eligible worker should be entitled to 26 weeks of unemployment benefits in any one year. The maximum weekly payment for those workers whose previous earnings were high enough, should be not less than $25 per week.

If the Congress decides to take this very necessary step, it will also wish to reconsider and increase the unemployment allowance provided for veterans.

There has been so much misrepresentation about this temporary proposal that I think I should categorically state what the bill does not do.

It does not give everyone $25 a week. Under it, an applicant must be ready, willing and able to work and must have earned wages high enough so that the percentage rate will yield this maximum figure.

It does not federalize the unemployment compensation system. It leaves it with the States.

It is not intended to take the place of the permanent amendments to the unemployment compensation system which are now being studied by the Congress. It is an emergency measure designed to expand the present system without changing its principles. It is designed only to meet the immediate pressing human problems of reconversion.

This recommendation is not to be confused with the broader question of extending, expanding, and improving our entire social security program of which unemployment insurance is only a part. I expect to communicate with the Congress on this subject at a later date. But I sincerely urge that we do not wait for consideration of such a complex question before enacting this much needed emergency legislation.

2. Fair Labor Standards Act

In addition to those workers who will temporarily lose their jobs, there will be millions of others whose incomes will fall sharply with the end of war production. These will be added to the several million wage earners who even now have hourly earnings much below what is necessary for a decent standard of living.

The inadequacy of these wages, in many cases, has been temporarily concealed by wartime increases in take-home pay resulting from overtime work. As these props to income are removed, however low-wage earners will be hard pressed to feed, clothe, and house their families. This flies in the face of a sound policy. Failure to correct this situation will slow down, if it will not actually stop, our drive toward an expanding market for business and agriculture.

The foundations of a healthy national economy cannot be secure so long as any large section of our working people receive substandard wages. The existence of substandard wage levels sharply curtails the national purchasing power and narrows the market for the products of our farms and factories.

In the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 the Congress adopted a program intended to provide a minimum wage standard for a large number of American workers.

Higher Minimum Wage

In that statute, the Congress declared it to be our national policy to eliminate, from interstate industry, wage levels detrimental to the maintenance of minimum standards of living. The establishment then of a minimum wage of 25 cents per hour represented a first step toward the realization of that policy. The goal of 40 cents per hour, which under the act was to be made effective by 1945, was actually made fully effective more than a year ago by the voluntary action of the industry committees.

I believe that the goal of a 40-cent minimum was inadequate when established. It has now become obsolete.

Increases in the cost of living since 1938 and changes in our national wage structure, require an immediate and substantial upward revision of this minimum. Only in that way can the objective of the Fair Labor Standards Act be realized, the national purchasing power protected, and an economy of full production and abundance preserved and maintained for the American people.

The high prosperity which we seek in the postwar years will not be meaningful for all our people if any proportion of our industrial wage earners receive wages as low as the minimum now sanctioned by the Fair Labor Standards Act.

I therefore recommend that the Congress amend the Fair Labor Standards Act by substantially increasing the minimum wage specified therein to a level which will eliminate substandards of living, and assure the maintenance of the health, efficiency, and general well-being of workers.

The scope of the Fair Labor Standards Act also should be clarified and extended. In view of changes which have occurred since 1938, I believe it is no longer necessary to exclude from the minimum wage program the large number of workers engaged in agricultural processing who are now excluded. There now exists a twilight zone in which some workers are covered, and others, doing similar work, are not. Extension of coverage would benefit both workers and employers, by removing competitive inequities.

Our achievements in this field during the last seven years of establishing minimum wages have been gratifying; but we must continue to move forward, step by step.

I urge that the Congress act promptly. The wage structure on which businessmen may make future plans should be settled quickly.

3. Wartime Controls

One of the outstanding achievements of the war has been the success of the Government in holding the line against inflation. This is the first time in any major war that the United States has been able substantially to stabilize its economy.

That fact fact now permits us to enter the difficult period of readjustment without the threat of a disastrous price collapse.

For this result much credit is due to the Congress, which in the face of great insistence from many interested pressure groups refused steadfastly to take the easy way.

Great credit is due to the Office of Economic Stabilization, the War Labor Board, the Office of Price Administration, the War Food Administration, the War Production Board, and the other stabilization agencies. Despite great pressure and often unjust abuse, they continued to hold the line for the benefit of the great mass of Americans.

And above all, great credit is due to the people of the United States, the great body of average citizens, who, for four difficult years and with only a few exceptions, subordinated their personal interest to the long-range interest of the Nation as a whole.

Many of the demands of the war for commodities have now decreased. They will decrease further during the initial period of unemployment which will come with the cancellation of war contracts. As a result, prices of some commodities are bound to soften. But if that happens in the next few months, we cannot allow ourselves to be misled. We must keep in mind the experience of the period immediately after the first World War. After a lull of a few months following the Armistice of 1918, prices turned upward, scrambling for inventories started, and prices soon got completely out of hand. We found ourselves in one of the worst inflations in our history, culminating in the crash of 1920 and the disastrous deflation of 1920 and 1921.

That "Bitter Mistake"

We must be sure this time not to repeat that bitter mistake. When reconversion really gets under way, and men go back to work, and payrolls increase, and the pent-up demands of the war years at home and abroad for peacetime products begin to make themselves felt, we shall face the same scramble for goods, the same speculative excesses that developed in 1919. We must be in a position to overcome that danager if we expect to achieve an orderly transition to peacetime levels of full production and full employment. However, we must not allow inflationary dangers to obscure our vision of the possibilities of lower incomes and widespread unemployment. Our policy must guard against both contingencies.

Immediately after the Japanese decision to surrender, the Office of Price Administration moved promptly to eliminate rationing on gasoline, fuel oil, stoves and processed foods.

During the transition period, the Price Administrator, of course, will eliminate rationing and price controls on one commodity after another just as soon as supply comes into balance with demand. At the same time he will make whatever price adjustments are required to facilitate rapid reconversion and reemployment.

However, it will be necessary for him to continue to resist unreasonable pressures for higher prices on some commodities, just as he has resisted them all through the war In resisting these pressures and in carrying out his difficult responsibilities, I must state clearly that he has both my backing and my confidence.

It will similarly be necessary for the Government to resist pressures for increases in wage rates which would imperil price ceilings.

Without some general stabilization the consumer cannot be protected. Without stabilization, reconversion cannot proceed as rapidly as it should: for stability of cost is indispensable to sound business planning.

The price control and stabilization program has received the backing of the great majority of businessmen throughout the war period. With few exceptions, business groups have realized clearly their own personal stake and the stake of our basic economy in the success of the anti-inflation program.

During the months that lie ahead, however, some groups in business may be tempted to substitute for this long-range wartime thinking, a short-range policy designed to secure prices high enough to provide immediate profits over and above their temporarily high costs of production due to their initial low volume.

These pressures must be resisted. Prices must be held firmly on reconversion items as well as on cost of living items during the coming months.

Stable Prices Needed

The American people are entitled to a firm assurance not only on the part of the Administration, but from the Congress itself, that rents and the prices of clothing, food, and other essentials will be held in line. They are also entitled to buy washing machines, vacuum cleaners, automobiles and other products at prices based on our traditional system of high output and low unit costs.

The promise of good profits for businessmen must not be based on small initial volume. It must be baed on the full all-out production which it is my belief that American industry will rapidly achieve.

Because of heavy wartime needs, it has been necessary to allocate available supplies of many foods among various claimants within this country, and among other countries. It has been necessary to set aside large blocks of specified commodities in order to make these commodities available for military and other essential needs. Rationing of food for consumers has been necessary in the interest of fair distribution.

Many of these controls have already been eliminated and all remaining allocations, set-asides, and rationing will be removed as rapidly as the supply situation will permit.

However, supplies of some of our principal foods will continue beyond the end of 1945 to be too small for the demand.

For example, the world will be short of requirements for fats and oils and sugar for some months, and allocations and rationing will probably have to be continued into 1946. We must not move so rapidly as to endanger the orderly distribution of goods on which we have based our living during the emergency.

Let me add that in no case should rationing controls be removed if by so doing we should jeopardize our relief shipments to Europe and other distressed war areas. We have a moral obligation to the people of these liberated areas. More than that, our own enlightened self-interest tells us that hungry people are rarely advocates of democracy. The rehabilitation of these countries, and indeed the removal of American occupational troops, may be unnecessarily delayed if we fail to meet these responsibilities during the next few months.

During the reconversion period and as long as shortages in certain materials other than food continue, the War Production Board will have to support the stabilization program as it has done during the past four years.

It must be in a position to take action where necessary, to increase scarce materials and facilities, break bottlenecks, channel production to meet essential needs, safeguard the opportunities for small business concerns, and, above all, to control inventories so as to prevent speculative hoarding and unbalanced distribution.

As the Congress knows the War Production Board has already removed a great majority of the controls which were in force during the war, and many more will be removed during the next few months.

Some Controls Still Needed

I trust that the Congress will agree, however, that the controls which still remain and which are still considered necessary by the agency charged with responsibility should not be removed until the need for them disappears. The need to control a few critical materials which the war has caused to be in short supply will continue for some time until adequate supplies are again available. Foremost among these materials are tin and crude rubber.

It will also be necessary for some period to prevent the hoarding of items now badly needed and in great demand for the civilian economy. Many critical shortages can be avoided by the extension of general inventory controls which would prevent the accumulation of unreasonably large stocks in the hands of a few. This will speed the reconversion program and will also greatly assist in avoiding inflation of the price structure.

The extension of one further type of control should have consideration at this time. In the national interest, this Government has made and should continue to make agreements for securing our fair share of materials from certain foreign sources and also agreements for supplying various materials and products abroad. The Government should have authority to assure the carrying out of such commitments.

These production and inventory controls, as well as the allocations of food, set-asides of commodities, and rationing among consumers have been set up under the Second War Powers Act.

Most of the provisions of this act expire on December 31, 1945.

I am convinced that an orderly transition to a peacetime economy will require the use of some of these controls after the first of the year.

I request the Congress, therefore, to extend the provisions of the Second War Powers Act, either in its present form or with appropriate limitations, preserving the powers necessary to achieve the objectives I have outlined.

The Congress has my definite assurance that none of these war powers will be exercised by the executive branch of the Government unless they are deemed essential to the attainment of the objective of an orderly stabilized reconversion. The Congress should, of course, if it extends the statute, reserve the right to terminate it by legislation at any time it deems necessary.

I hope that the Congress will not delay the extension of this authority. Delay would retard reconversion by creating uncertainty on the part of business as to whether necessary controls will be retained or not. Businessmen, in planning for next year's activities, will be assisted greatly by knowing in advance whether or not the Government is going to keep a firm hand at the brakes to prevent inflation.

The termination of the wartime food subsidies, for which a total of $1,798,000,000 has been authorized for the current year, is one of the important problems in reconversion. Agencies dealing directly with this problem are now meeting jointly to determine in what order and at what time these food subsidies may be eliminated without an undue disturbance to farm income or living costs.

Subsides for purposes other than food are also being reviewed by the agencies concerned, who are collecting the necessary data for an orderly liquidation at the earliest date compatible with the stabilization program.

Those subsidies which were designed originally to stimulate increased production should not be removed at a time or in a manner to incite inflation and upset our economy.

I have directed that early reports be made on this important problem.

4. War Powers, Agencies Reorganization

I should like to bring to the attention of the Congress the legal difficulties that will arise unless care is taken in the drafting of legislation terminating wartime controls and wartime agencies.

I have asked the Attorney General to prepare a report on the principal statutes that confer wartime powers and on the various wartime agencies, with particular reference to the circumstances under which each terminates.

A copy of this memorandum is attached for the information of the Congress. It is an able and comprehensive summary of the applicable laws.

Your attention is particularly called to the statement in the opinion of the Attorney General to the effect that the broad basis of governmental power on which the existing emergency and wartime statutes rest has not been terminated by the unconditional surrender of our enemies.

Certain of the wartime statutes which have been made effective "in time of war," "during the present war," or "for the duration of the war" continue to be effective until a formal state of peace has been restored, or until some earlier termination date is made applicable by appropriate governmental action. Another group of statutes which by their provisions terminate "upon the cessation of hostilities" or "upon termination of war," will in fact and in law terminate only by a formal proclamation to that effect by the President or by appropriate congressional action.

From time to time action will be taken with respect to these agencies, with the general objective of streamlining the Government into a peacetime organization as quickly as possible.

The time has not yet arrived, however, for the proclamation of the cessation of hostilities, much less the termination of war. Needless to say, such proclamations will be made as soon as circumstances permit.

It has been necessary during the course of the war to make numerous important redistributions of functions among executive agencies.

This has been accomplished by the President under the authority of Title I of the First War Powers Act. This act expires six months after the termination of the war, or at such earlier time as may be designated by appropriate governmental action.

If the Congress or the President were formally to declare the present war terminated, it would automatically cause all the steps taken under the First War Pawers Act with respect to the war agencies to expire, and would have the Government revert automatically to its preexisting status six months after the declaration.

If this were to occur, it would cause great confusion and chaos in the Government.

It is the policy of this administration not to exercise wartime powers beyond the point at which it is necessary to exercise them.

Similarly, the wartime agencies of the Government will not be allowed to continue to perform functions not required by present conditions.

Transfer of Power

Those functions of the wartime agencies which must be retained during part or all of the period of reconversion should be transferred as promptly as practicable to the permanent departments and agencies of the Government. The remaining functions, appropriate only to the crisis through which we have passed, should be terminated in an orderly, systematic fashion as soon as possible.

A program of winding up wartime agencies and distributing their functions on a peacetime basis is now being pursued under the powers vested in the President by title I of the First War Powers Act.

Therefore, I urge that the Congress do not yet adopt a resolution proclaiming the termination of the war or the termination of the emergency or the cessation of hostilities. Such a resolution would automatically cause the death of many war powers and wartime agencies before we are ready.

At the same time I recognize that the Congress may wish to repeal certain specific wartime statutes. If this is to be done, the repeal should be on a selective basis, through the adoption of specific statutes dealing with each wartime power which the Congress decides should be terminated.

In my message dated May 24, 1945, it was recommended that permanent legislation be enacted which would authorize the President to submit to the Congress, from time to time, plans providing for the reorganization of executive agencies, each such plan to become effective unless the Congress should reject it by concurrent resolution.

This type of joint action by the Congress and the President has produced, and will produce, far better results than can be achieved by the usual legislative process in the field of executive reorganization. If proper progress is to be made, it is necessary to permit the President to lay out the machinery for carrying out his responsibility for the conduct of the executive branch, subject to rejection by the two Houses of Congress. Executive initiative subject to congressional veto is an effective approach to governmental reorganization.

The responsibility of conducting the executive branch rests upon the President. It is fair and efficient to permit him to lay out the machinery for carrying out that responsibility.

Reorganization Needed

The means for doing this should be generally along the lines of the Reorganization Act of 1939, which gives the initiative to the President, but reserves power to the Congress by a majority vote to nullify any action of the President which does not meet with its approval.

Considerable progress was made in efficiency of government under this Reorganization Act of 1939. I recommend that such powers be made of permanent duration and that the legislation be sufficiently flexible to permit any kind of adjustment for which necessity may arise.

It is clear to all of us that the Government has a difficult and important task in the years which lie ahead. Our Government belongs to the people and the people have a right to expect from thir Government the greatest possible efficiency in carrying out its task.

Our Government has never been as efficient as we should like to see it. To some degree this may be charged to the size of some of the tasks assigned to it. To some extent, it is also due to the lack of trained Government personnel and the low salaries paid to Government officials.

There is no question that the war has taught us a great deal about Government administration. There is still, however, much room for improvement.

I have undertaken directly through the members of the Cabinet and also through the directors of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion and the Bureau of the Budget to emphasize the need for more efficient operation in all the executive branches of the Government. I have requested them to examine administrative procedures, and to speed up and simplify their operations to the maximum practical degree.

I have also requested the Bureau of the Budget to examine closely with each department and agency head, the actual needs of his office following the surrender of Japan. They have been asked to reduce budgets promptly and fully wherever cuts are indicated. The Bureau of the Budget is now completing studies which will result in reductions of millions of dollars in the expense of operating our Government.

We must continue relentlessly this program for increased Government efficiency. The Congress can depend upon the Executive to push this program with the utmost vigor.

Full Employment

I am confident that, with the cooperation of American industry, labor, and agriculture, we can bridge the gap between war and peace.

When we have reconverted our economy to a peacetime basis, however, we shall not be satisfied with merely our prewar economy. The American people have set high goals for their own future. They have set these goals high because they have seen how great can be the productive capacity of our country.

The levels of production and income reached during the war years have given our citizens an appreciation of what a full production peacetime economy can be.

They are not interested in boom prosperity—for that only too often leads to panic and depression. But they are interested in providing opportunity for work and for ultimate security.

Government must do its part and assist industry and labor to get over the line from war to peace.

That is why I have asked for unemployment compensation legislation.

That is why I now ask for full-employment legislation.

The objectives for our domestic economy which we seek in our long-range plans were summarized by the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt over a year and a half ago in the form of an economic bill of rights. Let us make the attainment of those rights the essence of postwar American economic life.

I repeat the statement of President Roosevelt:

In our day these economic truths have become accepted as self-evident. We have accepted, so to speak, a second bill of rights under which a new basis of security and prosperity can be established for all—regardless of station, race, or creed.

Among these are:

The right to a useful and remunerative job in the industries, or shops or farms or mines of the Nation.

The right to earn enough to provide adequate food and clothing and recreation.

The right of every farmer to raise and sell his product at a return which will give him and him family a decent living.

The right of every businessman, large and small, to trade in an atmosphere of freedom from unfair competition and domination by monopolies at home or abroad.

The right of every family to a decent home.

The right of adequate medical care and the opportunity to achieve and enjoy good health.

The right to adequate protection from the economic fears of old age, sickness, accident, and unemployment.

The right to a good education.

All of these rights spell security. And after this war is won we must be prepared to move forward, in the implementation of these rights, to new goals of human happiness and well-being.

America's own rightful place in the world depends in large part upon fully these and similar rights have been carried into practice for our citizens. For unless these is security here at home there cannot be lasting peace in the world.

I shall from time to time communicate with the Congress on some of the subjects included in this enumeration of economic rights.

Most of them, in the last analysis, depends upon full production and full employment at decent wages.

There has been much discussion about the necessity of continuing full employment after the war if we hope to continue in substantial degree the prosperity which came with the war years. The time has come for action along these lines.

Private Enterprise First

To provide jobs we must look first and foremost to private enterprise—to industry, agriculture, and labor. Government must inspire enterprise with confidence. That confidence must come mainly through deeds, not words.

But is is clear that confidence will be promited by certain assurances given by the Government:

Assurance that all the facts about full employment and opportunity will be gathered periodically for the use of all.

Assurance of stability and consistency in public policy, so that enterprise can plan better by knowing what the Government intends to do.

Assurance that every governmental policy and program will be pointed to promote maximum production and employment in private enterprise.

Assurance that priority will be given to doing those things first which stimulate normal employment most.

A national reassertion of the right to work for every American citizen able and willing to work—a declaration of the ultimate duty of Government to use its own resources if all other methods should fail to prevent prolonged unemployment—these will help to avert fear and establish full employment. The prompt and firm acceptance of this bedrock public responsibility will reduce the need for its exercise.

I ask that full employment legislation to provide these vital assurances be speedily enacted. Such legislation should also provide machinery for a continuous full-employment policy—to be developed and pursued in cooperation among industry, agriculture, and labor, between the Congress and the Chief Executive, between the people and their Government.

Full employment means full opportunity for all under the American economic system—nothing more and nothing less.

In human terms, full employment means opportunity to get a good peacetime job for every worker who is ready, able, and willing to take one. It does not mean made work, or making people work.

In economic terms, full employment means full production and the opportunity to sell goods—all the goods that industry and agriculture can produce.

In Government terms, full employment means opportunity to reduce the ratio of public spending to private investment without sacrificing essential services.

In world-wide terms, full employment in America means greater economic security and more opportunity for lasting peace throughout the world.

These goals and the machinery to carry them out are set forth in legislation now pending before the Congress on which extensive public hearings have been held. The country justifiably expects early action along these lines.

6. FEPC

During the years of war production we made substantial progress in overcoming many of the prejudices which had resulted in discriminations against minority groups.

Many of the injustices based upon considerations of race, religion, and color were removed. Many were prevented. Perfection was not reached, of course, but substantial progress was made.

In the reconversion period and thereafter, we should make every effort to continue this American ideal. It is one of the fundamentals of our political philosophy, and it should be an integral part of our economy.

The Fair Employment Practice Committee is continuing during the transition period. I have already requested that legislation be enacted placing the Fair Employment Practice Committee on a permanent basis. I repeat that recommendation.

7. Wage Stabilization

Our national welfare requires that during the reconversion period production of civilian goods and services—as full production as possible—go forward without interruption, and that labor and industry cooperate to keep strikes and lock-outs at a minimum.

Those who have the responsibility of labor relations must recognize that responsibility. This is not the time for short-sighted management to seize upon the chance to reduce wages and try to injure labor unions. Equally, it is not the time for labor leaders to shirk their responsibility and permit widespread industrial strife.

With this objective in vieww, I shall shortly convene a conference of representatives of organized labor and industry for the purpose of working out by agreement means to minimize labor disputes.

In the interim period, pending the convening of the conference, I have called upon the representatives of organized labor and industry to continue their adherence to the no-strike, no-lock-out policy. During this interim period, labor disputes which threaten a substantial interference with the transition to a peacetime economy should be submitted to the War Labor Board. They would there be handled by the board under existing procedures. The country will expect parties to any such disputes to comply voluntarily with the determinations of the War Labor Board.

The threat of inflationary bidding-up of wage rates by competition in a short labor market has disappeared. Therefore the War Labor Board has removed the necessity of approving proposed voluntary wage increase, so long as they will not be used to obtain an increase in price ceilings.

I have conferred upon the War Labor Board adequate authority to correct maladjustments and inequities in wage rates arising in the reconversion period which will tend to interfere with the effective transition to a peacetime economy.

The board should be terminated as soon after the conclusion of the forthcoming industry-labor conference as the orderly disposition of the work of the board and the provision of the War Labor Disputes Act permit, and after facilities have been provided to take care of the wage stabilization functions under the act of October 2, 1942.

Meanwhile, plans for strengthening the Department of Labor, and bringing under it functions properly belonging to it, are going forward. With the return to a peacetime economy and the elimination of the present temporary wartime agencies and procedures, we must look to collective bargaining, aided and supplemented by a truly effective system of conciliation and voluntary arbitration, as the best and most democratic method of maintaining sound industrial relations.

8. U. S. Employment Service Extension

Placing demobilized veterans and displaced war workers in new peacetime jobs is the major human problem of our country's reconversion to a peacetime economy. It is imperative that this work be done swiftly and efficiently, and that men and women lose a mini-

Continued on Page 5.

Index to Text

1. Unemployment compensation.
2. Fair Labor Standards Act.
3. Wartime controls.
4. War powers and executive agencies reorganization.
5. Full employment.
6. Fair Employment Practice Committee.
7. Labor disputes and wage stabilization.
8. Employment service extension.
9. Agriculture.
10. Selective Service.
11. Housing.
12. Research.
13. Transition tax revision.
14. Surplus property disposal.
15. Small business.
16. Veterans.
17. Public works and national resources.
18. Lease-lend and postwar reconstruction.
19. Congressional salaries.
20. Sale of ships.
21. Stock piling of strategic material.

Message Recommends Solutions of Various Problems

Continued from Page 4.

mum amount of time between jobs.

The next few months are crucial. What we do now will affect our American way of life for decades to come.

The United States Employment Service has an important responsibility in the performance of this task.

At present, this agency operates as a national and centralized system with a free flow of information among its offices. Under the 1946 Appropriation Act, the offices are to be turned back to the 48 States within 90 days after the cessation of hostilities.

Shortly after the declaration of war, the Government realized that the manpower of the Nation could be mobilized more efficiently if the United States Employment Service were centralized under Federal control. Hundreds of thousands of workers had to be recruited from all parts of the country. Often, they were wanted in regions far from their homes. Certain areas had surpluses of labor; others were desperately in need of more workers. This situation could be met only through a centrally operated employment service that covered the entire Nation.

Now we are faced with this problem in reverse. Hundreds of thousands of men and women will want to seek jobs in towns and cities other than those in which they worked during the war. They may want to return home, or they may want to strike out in search of new opportunities in new surroundings. Millions of veterans also will be coming back in search of peacetime jobs. They will want to know where such jobs can be found, not only in their own areas, but also in other parts of the land.

The task of helping this vast army of job seekers to fit themselves into peacetime economy is fully as difficult as the mobilization of manpower for war. To make any decided change in the machinery to handle this problem now would cause unnecessary hardships to workers and veterans. It would slow down the entire process of reconversion.

I urgently recommend that the Congress do not yet return the Employment Service to the States. Ultimately it should be so returned. However, it should be continued under Federal control at least until the expiration of the War Mobilization Act—June 30, 1947.

I also recommend that its appropriation be increased by ten million dollars for the current fiscal year. Prompt action on this matter is especially important since personnel and facilities must be quickly enlarged to handle the rising tide of veterans and warworkers who will be seeking jobs.

9. Agriculture

One of the most magnificent production jobs in the war has been done by the farmers of the United States. They have met the unprecedented demands of the war, and, at the same time, have provided our civilian population with more food per capita than during the 1935-39 prewar period.

No other group in America labored longer or harder to meet the war demands put upon them. Food production last year reached a peak more than a third above the prewar years despite the fact that farm population has declined by about five million since 1940.

Fortunately, farmers were aided by better-than-average weather conditions over the country. We cannot, however, count on continuance of better - than - average weather. Therefore, because of the great demands for food that exist in this country and for relief abroad, the Department of Agriculture is planning for another year of full production. This does not mean the same volume of production for each individual crop, because the surrender of Japan has brought changes in the demand pattern. But the total acreage needed for next year will not be greatly different from this year.

The Government now must be prepared to carry out the Nation's responsibility to aid farmers in making their necessary readjustments from a wartime to a peacetime basis. The Congress already has provided postwar supports against price collapse for many farm products. This was a provision of wisdom and foresight.

After the first World War farm prices dropped more than 50 per cent from the spring of 1920 to the spring of 1921. We do not intend to permit a repetition of the disaster that followed the first World War. The Secretary of Agriculture has assured me that he will use all means now authorized by the Congress to carry out the price-support commitments.

But there is need for additional measures to strengthen the machinery for carrying out price-support commitments, and for laying the basis for broader peacetime markets for agricultural products.

The Congress already has provided for one such postwar measure that needs now to be adapted to our changed situation. Recognizing that the lend-lease program required greatly increased production and that this increase could not be suddenly discontinued when the program stopped, the Congress wisely set aside 500 million dollars of lend-lease funds for price support of farm commodities. This money is now available for the purpose for which it was intended, but in order that it may be used most effectively whenever the need arises, I recommend early legislation which would make those funds available to the Commodity Credit Corporation on a continuing basis. Such action would reaffirm the specific intent of the Congress as to the use of this money in safeguarding farm prices.

Specific Suggestions

Strengthening the machinery for carrying out price-support commitments is one measure necessary to safeguard farm prices. Stimulation of the export of farm commodities is another. More food is needed in the war-ravaged areas of the world. In the process of meeting relief requirements abroad, we have the opportunity of developing export markets for the future.

The farmer has always faced certain specific problems which are peculiar to his occupation. His crops are at the mercy of the weather.

The factory owner and the worker at the machine have available to them insurance programs which protect them from losses. Our farmers have the right to the same kind of protection. Strengthening and further development of crop insurance for farmers, organized and backed by the Federal Government, can give them this protection. A well-rounded crop-insurance program, together with the assurance of reasonable and stable farm prices, will go a long way toward meeting basic problems which have plagued farmers in the past.

Much that has been acomplished during the war was made possible by the wise national program in support of scientific research in agriculture and forestry, and by the program for the conservation and improvement of our soil and forest resources. These policies have paid large dividends during the war. We ought to continue and strengthen them.

Within recent years the Congress has enacted various measures which have done much to improve the economic status of this country's farmers and to make rural living more attractive. In enacting individual pieces of legislation it has not been possible to make adjustments in existing measures in keeping with the changing pattern of needs. The Secretary of Agriculture is now reexamining existing agricultural programs in the light of peacetime needs in order that they may make the fullest contribution to the welfare of farmers and the people as a whole. I hope that the Congress also, through its appropriate committees, will give careful consideration to this problem with a view to making such adjustments as are necessary to strengthen the effectiveness of these various measures.

10. Selective Service

While the cruel lessons of war are fresh in every mind, it is fitting that we now undertake appropriate measures for the future security of the United States.

The times call for a broad and realistic appraisal of our military needs and obligations. This Nation, and the other members of the family of nations, are facing the hazardous transition to a peace economy in a world grown acutely sensitive to power.

We have charted the course to a stable world peace, but that course still remains to be sailed.

We must, of course, plan for the immediate needs of this year and the next. But we would break faith with those who won for us the victory, if we should fail at the same time to adopt an integrated and long-range program for the national security.

As a sovereign Nation, we must continue to be ready to defend our national integrity by maintaining and manning adequate defense establishments within this Continent, at the Panama Canal, and at all our bases overseas.

As a member of the Security Council of the United Nations, we have an immediate obligation to bear a share, commensurate with our national standing, in safeguarding the future security of all peace-loving nations.

As a victor in the greatest war of history, we are committed now to an armed occupation of the lands of our defeated enemies until it is assured that the principles for which we fought shall prevail in the construction of those lands.

To meet these immediate obligations will require the maintenance for some time of a real measure of our present land, sea, and air power.

And in this first year after victory our people have another obligation, one which is felt in almost every American home. We owe it to those now in the armed forces that they be returned to civilian life with all possible speed.

To provide the personnel necessary to meet these immediate obligations we must obtain replacements for those veterans who have already rendered long and arduous service.

We shall make every effort to raise these replacements by recruiting volunteers. To that end I ask that the Congress consider ways and means to assure the maximum success of the recruiting campaigns which have already been authorized.

I suggest that legislation be enacted to remove the present restriction on eligibility for voluntary enlistment and to allow the armed forces to enlist a larger number of volunteers than is now authorized.

If is further recommended that, in order to enable the armed forces satisfactorily to compete in the procurement of personnel, the Congress provide suitable inducements for volunteer service in the Army and Navy.

However, in view of our extensive national commitments, I am certain, as are the War and Navy Departments, that we cannot rely on voluntary recruitment as the sole method of procuring the necessary replacements.

I, therefore, urge that the Congress continue inductions to assure replacements for these veterans, in such numbers as are not supplied by volunteers.

An unforgivable discrimination would result if, by suspending inductions now, we should favor those who have had no military service at the cost of requiring continued sacrifice from those who have already done their part.

Our first concern should be for those who have been in the armed forces for several years. They have been separated from their homes and from their loved ones. Many of them have been under constant fire and continuous danger for months and even years. We should try to avoid imposing further service upon them.

Would Continue Induction

The only way that this can be done is to continue the induction of young men who as yet have not served a tour of active duty in the armed services. Only when we find that we are able to obtain a sufficient number of volunteers to fill the necessary quotas for our occupational needs, can we discontinue the Selective Service System.

Of course, it is entirely up to the Congress to choose the means by which we will provide and maintain the necessary strength to meet our commitments. The alternatives presented are very simple. There are no others. Either we retain men now in the service for a further indefinite period, or we provide replacements by further inductions.

As you know, I have already directed the Selective Service to cut down the number of inductions from 80,000 to 50,000 per month, and to limit them to the age group of 18 through 25.

It would seem reasonable to limit inductions hereafter to men between the ages of 18 and 25, inclusive, and fix their maximum term of service at two years.

Under the existing statute, inductees can be legally retained only for the duration of the war and a period of six months thereafter. I trust that, in any event, the Congress will not pass a resolution to the effect that the war has terminated for the purposes of this statute. To do so would give all inducted men and temporary officers of the Army now on active duty the right to civilian status, and would create an impossible demobilization situation.

These are the military steps which it is apparent must be taken at once to meet the needs of the transition from war to peace. First things necessarily come first.

But the full needs of our national security run far beyond this immediate period of transition. We should make timely preparation for the Nation's long-range security, while we are still mindful of what it has cost us in this war to have been unprepared.

It is, therefore, my intention to communicate with the Congress from time to time during the current session with respect to a comprehensive and continuous program of national security, including a universal training program, unification of the armed services, and the use and control of atomic energy.

11. Housing

The largest single opportunity for the rapid postwar expansion of private investment and employment lies in the field of housing, both urban and rural. The present shortage of decent homes and the enforced widespread use of substandard housing indicate vital unfulfilled needs of the Nation. These needs will become more marked as veterans begin to come back and look for places to live.

There is wide agreement that, over the next 10 years, there should be built in the United States an average of from a million to a million and a half homes a year.

Such a program would provide an opportunity for private capital to invest from six to seven billion dollars annually. Private enterprise in this field could provide employment for several million workers each year. A housing program of this realistic size would, in turn, stimulate a vast amount of business and employment in industries which make house furnishings and equipment of every kind, and in the industries which supply the materials for them. It would provide an impetus for new products, and would develop new markets for a variety of manufactured articles to be made by private enterprise.

Housing is high on the list of matters calling for decisive congressional action. This is reflected in recommendations contained in reports recently issued by the postwar committees of the Senate and of the House of Representatives. While differing opinions may be held as a detail, these proposals for action already developed in the Congress appear to me sound and essential.

I urgently recommend that the Congress, at an early date, enact broad and comprehensive housing legislation.

The cardinal principle underlying such legislation should be that house construction and financing for the overwhelming majority of our citizens should be done by private enterprise.

We should retain and improve ment facilities which permit the upon the present excellent Governsavings of the people to be channeled voluntarily into private house construction on financing terms that will serve the needs of home owners of moderate income.

The present principles of insurance of housing investment—now tested by years of experience—should be retained and extended, so as to encourage direct investment in housing by private financing institutions.

The Government, in addition to providing these facilities to help private enterprise and private capital build homes, should take effective measures to stimulate research in methods and materials of housing construction. In this way, better and cheaper methods may be developed to build homes.

In addition to this type of research, the Government might well undertake to assist communities in making recurrent community studies in matters relating to housing and real estate generally. Such a program would contribute in great degree to the progress of private initiative and private capital investment in housing.

We must go on. We must widen our horizon even further. We must consider the redeployment of large areas of the blighted and slum sections of our cities so that in the truly American way they may be remade to accommodate families not only of low-income groups as heretofore, but to every income group. We must make it possible for private enterprise to do the major part of this job. In most cases, it is now impossible for private enterprise to contemplate rebuilding slum areas without public assistance. The land cost generally is too high.

The time has come for the Government to begin to undertake a program of Federal aid to stimulate and promote the redevelopment of these deteriorating areas. Such Federal aid should be extended only to those communities which are willing to bear a fair part of the cost of clearing their blighted city areas and preparing them for redevelopment and rebuilding.

The rebuilding of these areas should conform to broad city plans, provide adequately for displaced families and make maximum use of private capital. Here lies another road toward establishing a better standard of city living, toward increasing business activity and providing jobs.

This Nation has recognized the need of using public funds to clear slums and to provide homes for those families who could not otherwise enjoy adequate housing because of the difference between their present earning power and the cost or rental of a decent home. We cannot, and we will not, recede from these purposes.

For those low-income groups, representing but a small portion of the total housing need, our prewar program of Federal aid to communities for low-rent housing should be resumed. Only in that way can we make progress toward our ultimate goal laid down in the economic bill of rights of a decent home for every American family.

I recommend, also, that we quicken our rate of progress in rural housing. As a general rule, housing conditions on farms and in rural areas are relatively worse than in our cities. In housing, as well as in other benefits of the American system, farm families should enjoy equality with city dwellers.

A decent standard of housing for all is one of the irreducible obligations of modern civilization. The housing challenge is now squarely before us. The people of the United States, so far ahead in wealth and productive capacity, deserve to be the best housed people in the world. We must begin to meet that challenge at once.

12. Research Needed

Progress in scientific research and development is an indispensable condition to the future welfare and security of the Nation. The events of the past few years are both proof and prophecy of what science can do.

Science in this war has worked through thousands of men and women who labored selflessly and, for the most part, anonymously in the laboratories, pilot plants, and proving grounds of the Nation.

Through them, science, always pushing forward the frontiers of knowledge, forged the new weapons that shortened the war.

Progress in science cannot depend alone upon brilliant inspiration or sudden flights of genius. We have recently had a dramatic demonstration of this truth. In peace and in war, progress comes slowly in small new bits, from the unremitting day-by-day labors of thousands of men and women.

No nation can maintain a position of leadership in the world of today unless it develops to the full its scientific and technological resources. No government adequately meets its responsibilities unless it generously and intelligently supports and encourages the work of science in university, industry, and in its own laboratories.

During the war we have learned much about the methods of organizing science, and about the ways of encouraging and supporting its activities.

The development of atomic energy is a clear-cut indication of what can be accomplished by our universities, industry, and Government working together. Vast scientific fields remain to be conquered in the same way.

In order to derive the full profit in the future from what we have learned, I urge upon the Congress the early adoption of legislation for the establishment of a single Federal research agency which would discharge the following functions:

1. Promote and support fundamental research and development projects in all matters pertaining to the defense and security of the Nation.

2. Promote and support research in the basic sciences and in the social sciences.

3. Promote and support research in medicine, public health, and allied fields.

4. Provide financial assistance in the form of scholarships and grants for young men and women of proved scientific ability.

5. Coordinate and control diverse scientific activities now conducted by the several departments and agencies of the Federal Government.

6. Make fully, freely, and publicly available to commerce, industry, agriculture, and academic institutions, the fruits of research financed by Federal funds.

Scientific knowledge and scientific research are a complex and interrelated structure. Technological advances in one field may have great significance for another apparently unrelated. Accordingly, I urge upon the Congress the desirability of centralizing these functions in a single agency.

Although science can be coordinated and encouraged, it cannot be dictated to or regimented. Science cannot progress unless founded on the free intelligence of the scientist. I stress the fact that the Federal research agency here proposed should in no way impair that freedom.

Even if the Congress promptly adopts the legislation I have recommended, some months must elapse before the newly established agency could commence its operations. To fill what I hope will be only a temporary gap, I have asked the Office of Scientfic Research and Development and the Research Board for National Security to continue their work.

Our economic and industrial strength, the physical well-being of our people, the achievement of full employment and full production, the future of our security, and the preservation of our principles will be determined by the extent to which we give full and sincere support to the works of science.

It is with these works that we can build the highroads to the future.

13. Transition Tax Revision

Taxes will play a vital role in attaining a prosperous peace.

I recommend that a transitional tax bill be enacted as soon as possible to provide limited tax reductions for the calendar year 1946. Like the Tax Adjustment Act of 1945, the new bill should aim principally at removing barriers to speedy reconversion and to the expansion of our peacetime economy.

This matter has been under study jointly by congressional and Treasury tax staffs. I am assured that a program will be ready for early consideration by the Congress.

We must reconcile ourselves to the fact that room for tax reduction at this time is limited. A total war effort cannot be liquidated overnight.

It is estimated that war expenditures in the current fiscal year will drop 40 billion dollars below last year, but that they will still amount to 50 billion dollars out of total expenditures of 66 billion dollars. With current receipts estimated at 36 billion dollars, we face an estimated deficit of 30 billion dollars in the current fiscal year. Expenditures, although further reduced, will necessarily continue at high levels in the fiscal year 1947.

In considering tax reductions for 1946 we must not lose sight of the budgetary situation and our obligations to 85 million bondholders.

After passage of the transitional bill, I hope that the Congress will give careful consideration to the modernization of the Federal tax structure. A major objective of this modernization should be the encouragement of business incentives and expansion, and of consumer purchasing power. In this connection consideration of further tax reductions should have due regard to the level of governmental expenditures and the health and stability of our economy.

14. Surplus Property Disposal

On July 17 I recommended that the Congress enact legislation creating a single Surplus Property Administrator in place of the board of three which was provided in the statute last year.

I realize that this recommendation came too late to be dealt with prior to your recess, but I strongly urge that you act on it now.

A single administrator can do much to obviate the confusion which still exists in this field, and will be able to expedite the disposal of the many billions of dollars of surplus property.

The disposition of plants and equipment is of particular urgency. They should be disposed of promptly by sale or lease on a basis that is fair to the Government and to industry. Our objectives should be to provide early and continuous employment, and through private production, to supply hungry markets and check inflationary tendencies. Leases may often enable the Government and the operator to determine actual value by actual experience. The sooner we can put plants and equipment to work, the sooner we can discard our wartime controls in the transition from war to peace.

15. Small Business

During the war special attention was paid to small business. The American small business is the backbone of our free-enterprise system. The efforts of the Congress in protecting small business during the war paid high dividends, not only in protecting small business enterprise, but also in speeding victory. In spite of the fact, however, that many busineses were helped and saved, it is true that many thousands of them were obliged to close up because of lack of materials or manpower or inability to get into war production.

It is very important to the economy of the United States that these small businesses and many more of them be given opportunity to become a part of American trade and industry. To do this, assistance should be given to small businesses to enable the mto obtain adequate materials, private financing, technological improvements, and surplus property.

While some special facilities for small business are required, the greatest help to it will come from the maintenance of general prosperity and full employment. It is much more difficult for small business to survive the hazards which come from trade recessions and widespread unemployment. What small business needs chiefly is a steady supply of customers with stable purchasing power.

I am sure that the Congress will see to it that in its legislation adequate protection and encouragement will be given to the small business of the Nation.

16. Veterans

It has been a fundamental objective of the Congress and of the Administration to make generous provision for those who have served the Nation in its armed forces, and for the dependents of those who have died in their country's cause.

Although a full list of what has been done toward this objective would be entirely too long to enumerate here, it might be well to list some of the major steps already taken:

(1) Adoption of a National Service Life Insurance Act under which about 17½ million insurance applications have been approved, resulting in insurance coverage of more than 135 billion dollars.

(2) Provision of increased compensation or pension for disabled veterans.

(3) Extension and expansion of hospital benefits.

(4) Vocational education and training for veterans having a service-connected disability constituting a vocational handicap.

(5) Mustering-out pay ranging from $100 to $300 dependent upon length of service and rate of pay.

(6) Education or training for any veteran whose education or training was interrupted by entrance into the service.

(7) Guarantee of loans to veterans for the purchase of a home, a farm, or a business.

(8) Legislation to protect the veteran's right to reemployment in his preservice job, if desired.

(9) Provision of unemployment allowances for veterans who become unemployed at any time within two years after discharge, of $20 per week for not to exceed 52 weeks.

(10) Civil-service laws to insure preference to veterans in governmental service.

(11) There has also been instituted in each State pursuant to law an efficient system whereby the counseling and placement needs of veterans will be the responsibility of veterans appointed for that special work.

The transition of veterans from military to civilian activities cannot be accomplished satisfactorily by the Federal Government alone or the States alone, or, indeed, by both. Government can help chiefly through organization and over-all planning. But the real work must be done in each community, through cooperation of the industrial, labor, and civic organizations interested in the welfare of the community and of the veterans.

There have been established information centers in all the field activities of the Selective Service System, United States Employment Service, and Veterans' Administration totaling more than 8000. Veterans may there obtain information on any question of interest to them.

9000 Information Centers

Also, the Retraining and Reemployment Administration in cooperation with the leadership of local communities has established approximately 1450 community information centers. There are therefore 9000 information centers of all types throughout the country available to veterans for information purposes. With respect to agricultural interests, use has been made of county committees.

Broad and generous as this legislation for veterans has been, there will be need of amendments and improvements. I recommend that the Congress give prompt consideration to the recommendations which have been made by the Veterans' Administration for the purpose of clarifying and liberalizing the provisions relative to hospital and medical care, to vocational training under the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, and to education and training under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act. I also urge consideration of the suggestions made by the Veterans' Administration with respect to the loan guarantee features of the latter Act, to amendments clarifying and liberalizing the National Service Life Insurance Act, and those which would increase the rates of compensation for specific injuries including multiple amputations.

I have recommended that the Selective Training and Service Act be continued; but if the Congress determines to the contrary, I urgently recommend that it clarify the provisions thereof which specifically deal with the right of reemployment.

Favorable consideration should be given by the Congress to Federal reclamation projects as outstanding opportunities for returning veterans. The great Columbia Basin project in the Northwest, the projects in the Missouri River Basin, and others of equal significance will bring into existence many thousands of new family-size farms upon which returning veterans can secure a livelihood for themselves and their families and create new wealth for the Nation. A number of farms can be made ready for veterans rapidly if legislation now pending is enacted without delay. This legislation would authorize necessary and proper assistance to veterans who seek to develop farm homes on irrigated lands in Federal reclamation project areas.

I also recommend that the Congress expedite legislation giving veterans social security coverage credit for the period of their service in the armed services.

Pensioned Veterans

The latest available statistics in the Veterans' Administration shows that pension payments in varying amounts are now going forward each month to approximately 600,000 veterans of World War II and to the dependents of more than 100,000 deceased veterans of World War II.

Insurance claims under the National Service Life Insurance Act have been allowed to a total of 361,000 cases involving insurance of approximately 2½ billion dollars.

More than 200,000 World War II veterans have already been afforded hospital care in Veterans Administration facilities.

At the time of Pearl Harbor, the Veterans' Administration and the Federal Board of Hospitalization had under way a hospital-building program which by 1949, the estimated peak of needs for World War I veterans, would have provided a total of 100,000 beds for hospital and domiciliary care. Since Pearl Harbor the hospital-building program has been expedited.

The Veterans Administration now has approximately 82,000 hospital and 14,000 domiciliary beds. Thirteen thousand beds are now under construction, and funds are available for 15,000 more.

The Servicemen's Readjustment Act authorizes appropriations to the extent of 500 million dollars for the construction of veterans' hospitals and also the transfer to the Veterans Administration of suitable facilities of the Army and Navy after the end of the war, when surplus to their needs. The program of the Veterans Administration and the Federal Board of Hospitalization contemplates keeping abreast of developing needs through such transfers and additional construction. To this end a plan has just been approved for construction of 29,000 additional beds.

Since World War I there have been more than three million hospital admissions in veterans' facilities—and most of them since 1925. Considering that the total number of veterans of World War I and all living veterans of prior wars did not exceed one-third the number of the veterans of World War II, it can readily be seen how important it is to provide hospital privilege. The subject is one which should receive the most careful consideration from the point of view of the extent and quality of facilities to be provided and maintained.

In the last analysis if we can insure the proper economic conditions, we may be sure that the genius and initiative of Americans who met successfully all demands of the greatest war in history, both on the fighting front and on the production front, will make certain the reintegration of veterans into an expanding civilian economy. Anything less would not meet the country's obligations to its veterans.

17. Public Works, National Resources

During the war years we have expended our resources—both human and natural—without stint. We have thrown into the battle for freedom everything we had.

Thousands of our finest young men—our best human resources—have given their lives. Additional thousands have been injured so that they may not be able to realize their full promise. The education of millions of young men and young women has been disrupted. At best, the Nation will be deprived of the full benefit of their services as scientists, doctors, technicians, lawyers, and educators for 3 to 5 years, or even longer, while they complete the preparation which the necessities of war interrupted.

The depletion of our natural resources is even more startling. We have torn from the earth copper, petroleum, iron ore, tungsten, and every other mineral required to fight a war, without regard to our future supplies. We have taken what we needed. We were not able to, and we did not, take account of tomorrow.

At the same time, our splendid prewar program to build up our national resources was sharply halted. The diligent and constant search for additional deposits of minerals was almost abandoned in favor of a frantic effort to discover and make possible the production of the materials of war.

The long-range programs to conserve the precious inches of topsoil which, in many parts of the country, lie between plenty and poverty were necessarily interrupted. We had neither the manpower nor the materials to spare for projects to prevent the ravages of floods which constantly despoil our land. We had neither the men nor the facilities to continue a large-scale program of reclaiming land and of bringing new land into cultivation.

With a few exceptions, we were forced to suspend the program to which this Nation is committed of harnessing the waters of our great rivers so that they may become vehicles of commerce, beneficent producers of cheap electric power, and servants of the Nation instead of instruments of destruction.

In brief, although during this war this Nation has reached the apex of its power—a peak of greatness and might which the world had never seen—our national capital account has greatly suffered. We must proceed with all possible diligence not merely to restore these depleted resources to their prewar standards but to make them greater and richer than ever before.

Specific Recommendations

We must make a diligent effort to discover new deposits of the precious and indispensable minerals upon which our national life is founded.

We must develop for the use of industry new technologies so that the vast deposits of low-grade ores that have not heretofore been considered usable may be put to work for the good of all of us.

We should build and improve our roads—the arteries of commerce; we must harness our streams for the general welfare; we must rebuild and reclaim our land; we must protect and restore our forests.

This is not only to provide men and women with work, it is to assure to the Nation the very basis of its life. It is to play the part of a good businessman who insists carefully on maintaining and rebuilding his plant and machinery.

We know that by the investment of Federal funds we can, within the limits of our own Nation, provide for our citizens new frontiers—new territories for the development of industry, agriculture, and commerce.

We have before us the example of the Tennessee Valley Authority, which has inspired regional resource development throughout the entire world.

We know that we have programs, carefully considered and extensively debated, for regional development of the Columbia River in the great Northwest, the Missouri River, the Central Valley of California, and the Arkansas River.

In the Columbia Valley the first major step has been completed for the reclamation of barren land and the production of enormous quantities of power. The waters of the Missouri and the Arkansas and the rivers of California can be put to work to serve the national interest in a similar fashion.

Water Power Development

If these rivers remain scourges of our Nation, it is only because we do not have the prudence to harness them for the benefit of our people. If there are among us for any period of time farmers who do not farm because there is no suitable land available to them; workers who do not work because there is no labor for their hands, we have only ourselves to blame so long as we fail to make available to them the opportunities before our very eyes.

I hope that the Congress will proceed as rapidly as possible to authorize regional development of the natural resources of our great river valleys.

It should be unnecessary to say that the conservation and development of the national plant must proceed according to an intelligent and coordinated design. The watersheds of this Nation are not utterly independent, one of the other; our irreplaceable wealth of minerals, land, and timber is not composed of segments which can effectively be dealt with separately. Any program of public works must have as its unifying purpose the greatest possible contribution to the wealth of the Nation and to the wealth-producing capability of the Nation.

It is necessary that we proceed as speedily as possible to set up machinery to make an inventory of our national wealth and our basic resources, and to test the suitability of plans and proposals for public works in light of this purpose. An agency of this sort could provide us with consistent direction toward the goal of rehabilitation and improvement of our basic national resources.

Shortages of materials and manpower made it necessary in the interests of the war effort to suspend many public works which might otherwise have been undertaken. Now that materials and manpower will become more plentiful, we should be prepared to undertake a program of useful public works, not only to improve the physical plant of the United States but to provide employment to great masses of our citizens when private industry cannot do so. Only such public works should now be undertaken, however, as will not compete with the use of materials and manpower by private industry. Plans for other public works should be perfected and put in reserve.

In this connection I have several recommendations:

Construction Backlog

(1) During the war the construction of Federal public works has been restricted to those necessary for national defense and the prosecution of the war. Projects which normally would have been constructed were deferred, and a large backlog of needed construction has accumulated. Plans for some of these projects—specifically those relating to reclamation, rivers and harbors, flood control, and the conservation of our natural resources—are now ready, and their construction can go forward when funds are provided and materials and manpower are available without competing with private industry. Plans for other Federal projects are being prepared through the use of funds wisely appropriated by the Congress for advance preparation. Additional funds are needed for this purpose, and I urge that the Congress provide them.

(2) I recommend that the Congress enact legislation authorizing additional construction of certain Federal buildings. A portion of this program has already been authorized, but has been held up by reason of cost limits imposed upon the buildings, which cannot now be met because of increased needs and costs.

(3) I recommend that the Congress release the funds for the highway program authorized under the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1944 (Public Law 521, Seventy-eighth Congress). Under this act 500 million dollars has been authorized for the first year and 500 million dollars for each of the two succeeding years, making a total authorization of one and one half billion. With the States' share of the cost included, this would provide a total highway construction program of three billion dollars for a three-year period.

(4) I recommend that the Congress appropriate 25 million dollars to continue the construction of the Inter-American Highway through the Central American Republics to the Canal Zone.

(5) I recommend that the Congress enact legislation to provide the necessary airports and airport facilities to serve the great needs of an expanded postwar air transportation and commerce. A well-planned airport program would improve transportation, amplify the usefulness of the airplane, and contribute to a healthy aircraft manufacturing industry.

Airports Needed

The Congress now has before it a survey of the present and future needs for airports in the United States prepared by the Secretary of Commerce. This report indicates the necessity for approximately 3000 new airports and for improvements to more than half of the existing 3000 airports. The report recommends that the program be spread over a period of 10 years

Continued on Page 6.

New Aides for State Department

Associated Press Photos

TO BE ASSISTANT SECRETARIES—Donald S. Russell, 39 (left), of Spartanburg, S. C., and William Benton, 45 (right), of Southport, Conn., who have been nominated by President Truman to be Assistant Secretaries of State

Continued from Page 5.

and the cost be shared equally between Federal and non-Federal governmental agencies. I recommend passage of appropriate legislation to implement this program.

(6) States and local governments should be encouraged to construct useful public works of the types that must necessarily supplement and go along with the private construction of homes and industrial facilities. If private construction is to move forward at a rapid rate, it is vitally important that local governments promptly proceed with the construction of such facilities as streets, sewers, water supply, hospitals, airports, schools, and other necessary public facilities. Such projects should be undertaken at this time where they supplement and encourage private construction, not where they compete with it for manpower and materials.

The Congress has already authorized under title V of the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of 1944 appropriations for advances of Federal funds to State and local governments to assist them in the preparation of detailed drawings and specifications for their public works. The appropriation thus far made is entirely inadequate and I shall request additional funds in order to speed up this important activitly during the reconversion period.

Federal Grants Urged

The majority of State and local governments are awaiting a decision concerning Federal assistance. In order to get needed public facilities started promptly which do not compete with private construction, I recommend that the Congress give early consideration to grants for such public works under conditions that will insure that each level of government, Federal, State and local, shall make its appropriate contribution.

(7) The Congress has also been giving consideration to legislation with respect to the construction of hospitals and health centers throughout the country. During the war the Government, through the Federal Works Agency and the Public Health Service, has assisted State and local governments and nonprofit organizations in the construction of such facilities. The beneficial results of this program are well known. The Federal Government must continue to recognize its obligation to maintain and improve the health of the Nation by providing Federal grants where necessary for the construction of hospitals and health centers.

Programs of internal improvements of a public character—Federal, State, and local—must preserve competitive bidding, guarantee collective bargaining and good wages for labor, utilize the skills of our returned veterans to the fullest extent, and effectively prevent discrimination because of race, creed, or color.

18. Lend-Lease, Reconstruction

With the arrival of VJ-Day lend-lease aid has practically come to an end. It was always understood that it would come to an end at that time. Immediately after Japan accepted the terms of unconditional surrender, I instructed the Foreign Economic Administrator to advise promptly all governments that deliveries of supplies under lend-lease would cease on VJ-Day.

I also directed the administrator in advance of the actual termination of lend-lease deliveries on VJ-Day to enter into immediate negotiations with the receiving governments for the purchase of all goods in the pipe line or in storage. These negotiations are proceeding satisfactorily.

In due time we must consider the settlement of the lend-lease obligations which have been incurred during the course of the war. We must recognize that it will not be possible for our Allies to pay us dollars for the overwhelming portion of the lend-lease obligations which they have incurred. But this does not mean that all lend-lease obligations are to be canceled. We shall seek under the procedure prescribed in the Lend-Lease Act and in subsequent agreements with other governments to achieve settlements of our wartime lend-lease relations which will permit generally a sound world-wide economy and will contribute to international peace and our own national security.

We must turn from economic cooperation in war to economic cooperation in peace. We have taken steps to carry out the Bretton Woods proposals for an international monetary fund and an International Bank. We are preparing to extend the operations of the Export-Import Bank. Our objective is to enable the peace-loving nations of the world to become self-supporting in a world of expanding freedom and rising standards of living.

Johnson Act Repeal

Further legislation is also necessary. If we are to avoid the maintenance of governmental monopoly of international credit, the Johnson Act must be repealed. Private loans on a sane basis are an essential adjunct to the operations of the Export-Import and International Bank operations.

I am directing the executive agencies to give full weight to foreign requirements in determining the need for maintaining domestic and export controls and priorities.

We have already solemnly stated that we will do all that is reasonably possible to help war-torn countries to get back on their feet. I am sure that the Congress will wish the Government to live up to that pledge.

Further legislative action is needed in connection with the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. I recommend that the Congress fulfill the commitment already made by appropriating the remaining 550 million dollars granted by the Congress for United States participation.

The Council Meeting of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration has just been brought to a successful conclusion. At that meeting our delegate found the need for an additional contribution from all participating countries, to enable the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration to complete its work in Europe and Asia. On his motion, the Council voted to recommend to member countries a further contribution. Our own share will amount to approximately $1,350,000,000. I am confident that you will find this request for an additional authorization and appropriation fully justified, and I ask for prompt examination and consideration of the request.

In meeting the needs of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, surplus military and lend-lease goods will be used to the fullest possible extent.

Finally, I foresee the need for additional interim lending power to insure a rapid and successful transition to peacetime world trade. Appropriate recommendations will be made to the Congress on this matter when we have completed the exploratory conversations already begun with our associates. We wish to maintain the flow of supplies without interruption. Accordingly, I have directed the executive agencies to complete their conversations and studies at the earliest possible moment. I ask the Congress for speedy consideration of the recommendations when they are made.

19. Congressional Salaries

Now that restrictions on voluntary salary increases have been removed, I hope that the Congress will take action soon on the salaries of its members.

My experience as a member of the Senate has given me a very keen appreciation of the quantity and quality of the work of the members of the Congress. They are called upon to carry great responsibility and make important decisions in a multitude of matters involving the welfare of the Nation and of the world. Their tasks continue day in and day out. They have increased in number and in importance year by year.

There is no doubt in the mind of any thinking American that members of the Congress are grossly underpaid and have been for many years. I think that they are entitled—and have already so expressed myself—to a salary anywhere from $15,000 to $25,000 a year. I recommend that the Congress enact legislation providing that the salaries of its members be increased to $20,000 per year.

At the same time I recommend the repeal of the provision now applicable to the House of Representatives for an additional expense allowance. There should be a straight, out-and-out salary increase for all members. We should make service in the Congress of the United States available without hardship to ordinary citizens who have to look to the salary for their sole support. I also recommend that an adequate retirement system should be provided for the members of the Congress who have served for a long period of years.

This should be the first step in creating a decent salary scale for all Federal Government employes—executive, legislative and judicial.

The most important impediment to obtaining efficient administrative officials in the Federal Government has been the pitiful wage scale. During the war many able and experienced men were obtained for Federal service on purely patriotic grounds. Some of these men who are unable to continue at the present salary scales would be willing to remain at adequate salaries.

In most of the various classifications of Federal employes, the wage scales, with few exceptions, are obsolete and inadequate. This is particularly true of the Federal judiciary.

I sincerely hope that the Congress will take early steps to provide decent wage scales for its members and for the executive and judicial branches of the Government.

20. Sale of Ships

Prompt resumption of the normal operation of our merchant marine to expedite the reestablishment of our foreign trade is a major part of general reconversion from a wartime to a peacetime economy. The Maritime Commission has already received numerous inquiries and applications from potential purchasers of ships at home and abroad for private ownership and operation.

It is recommended that suitable legislation to permit such sale be expedited so that the uncertainty about the disposal of our large surplus tonnage may be removed. In this way, American shipping companies may undertake commercial operation as rapidly as ships can be released from Government control, and the foreign market can also be used for selling those vessels which are in excess of the needs of our postwar American merchant marine and national defense.

21. Stock Piling of Strategic Material

One of the costliest lessons of our unpreparedness for this war was the great danger involved in depending upon foreign sources for supplies of raw materials necessary in times of national emergency. The United States should never again permit itself to be placed in a position where its defense may be jeopardized by the fact that it has been cut off from the source of strategic raw materials.

I recommend that the Congress enact legislation to bring about the acquisition and retention of stock piles of materials in which we are naturally deficient but which are necessary to supply the needs of the Nation for its defense.

I shall shortly communicate with the Congress recommending a national health program to provide adequate care for all Americans and to protect them from financial loss and hardships resulting from illness and accident. I shall also communicate with the Congress with respect to expanding our social security system, and improving our program of education for our citizens.

In this hour of victory over our enemies abroad, let us now resolve to use all our efforts and energies to build a better life here at home and a better world for generations to come.

The Congress has played its full part in shaping the domestic and foreign policies which have won this victory and started us on the road to lasting peace.

The Congress, I know, will continue to play its patriotic part in the difficult years ahead. We face the future together with confidence—that the job, the full job, can and will be done.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

The White House,
September 6, 1945.

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Clubs Awarded Cash Prizes at Marlboro Fair

The Melwood Woman's Club of Upper Marlboro, Md., yesterday was awarded first prize of $70 for its exhibit at the Southern Maryland Agricultural Fair, which closes today at the Marlboro Fair Grounds.

The club's exhibit showed a relief map of the county with a hand-painted backdrop of Washington. Attention was attracted to a tiny building depicting the proposed Memorial Library for Prince Georges County, which residents of Upper Marlboro hope will be constructed at the corner of Rectory Lane and Washington blvd. The Melwood Woman's Club has offered to donate the building site to the County Commissioners provided the library will be erected there.

Second prize of $50 went to the University Park Woman's Club, which chose "World Understanding Through Education" for its exhibit. The Decatur Heights Community Club, winner of the $40 third prize, showed "Arts and Crafts—A Needed Curriculum in Our Twelve-Year School Plan." "The Key to Knowledge," the exhibit of the Women's Community Club of Hyattsville, was awarded fourth prize of $30. Each club exhibiting at the fair received an entry prize of $20.

Runners-up in the contest were the Cheverly Woman's Club, which placed fifth with an exhibit entitled "Nursery School Education"; the Women's Civic League of Mount Rainier, "Veterans Guide to Knowledge," sixth place; Women's Club of Greenbelt, "Who's Who in America, seventh place; the Oxon Hill Woman's Club, "Keep Our Youth in School," eighth place; the Junior Woman's Club of Mount Rainier, "Education of Veterans," ninth place, and the Landover Woman's Community Club, "Join the Parade for a Lifetime Education," tenth place.

Among the county garden clubs, first prize of $30 went to the Forest Garden Club for its exhibit entitled "Flower Mart." The Town and Country Garden Club was awarded the $25 second prize for the exhibit entitled "Flowers are Nature's Jewels."

To show what can be done with saved fats, Mrs. L. Crees of Brandywine, Md., defeated soap shortages and made a jar of softsoap which was awarded a first-prize premium. Mrs. J. A. Sunderland of Calvert County made her conserved fats into hard brown soap and also was awarded a first prize.

Sweepstake winner for white field corn was Lawrence King of Lothian, Anne Arundel County. R. E. Watson, Calvert County, was sweepstake winner for yellow field corn.

Miss Ellen Wilson, Brandywine, beat the red-point system with a home-canned product of sausage meat, which was first prize winner in its class.

The object which rated the most ohs and ahs of yesterday's spectators was a 25-lb. home-cured ham entered by Mrs. Walter Stewart of Mitchelville. Mrs. Steward could easily have charged admission.

What's Going On and Where

Entertainment for Service Men and Women

Victory Canteen for Servicemen, 1113 Pennsylvania ave. nw., 10 a. m.

Army-Navy Masonic Servicemen's Center, 13th st. and New York nw., 1 p. m.

Servicemen's Ticket Booth, E st. and Pennsylvania ave. nw., 4 to 8:30 p. m.

Pepsi-Cola Canteen for Servicemen of the United Nations, 13th and G sts. nw., checking, showers, lounge, all day.

Stage Door Canteen, Meade Lux Lewis, boogie-woogie, 7:30 p. m.; Military District of Washington Dance Band, 9 p. m.

USO, 801 Market space nw., voice recordings, 6 p. m.; moonlight cruise on SS Potomac, 8 p. m.

Officers' Service Club, 1644 21st st. nw., Army and Navy Daughters' dance, 8:45 to 11:45 p. m.

Music Canteen, 1330 G st. nw., 7 to 9 p. m.

Public Events

New Uses for Old Buildings, photograph exhibit, Library of Congress, Auditor's Building, 14th st. and Independence ave. sw., 9 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.

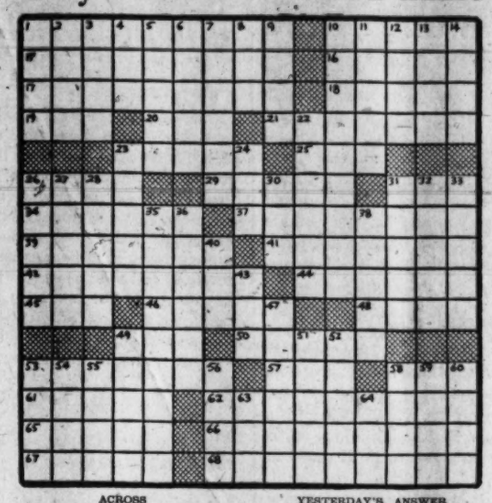
Arts Club members' paintings, 2017 I st. nw., 11 a. m. to 5 p. m.

German surrender documents and papers, and museum papers of the late President Roosevelt, National Archives Building, 8:45 a. m. to 5:15 p. m.

Concert, Marine Band, Marine Barracks, 1 p. m.

Howard Conant and William Whitney drawings and paintings, Public Library, 8th and K sts. nw., 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Daily Cross Word Puzzle



ACROSS

1 Awards
10 Geometrical form
15 A right
16 Wireless
17 Wicked
18 Convex molding
19 Sheep
20 Augment
21 Razed
23 About
25 Stannum
26 Faction
29 Swollen
31 Fiddler crab
34 Overacted
37 Of the kneecap
39 Slackened
41 Remorse
42 Was irritated, form
44 Beds of rock
45 With: prefix
46 Finnish poems
48 Malayan dagger
49 Psychotic
50 Obstructs
53 Exploding meteors
57 Silkworm
58 Chalice
61 Gum resin
62 Fuses
65 Hail and snow
66 Sets apart
67 Armor splint
68 Reckless

DOWN

1 Altar end of church
2 Maw
3 Allege
4 Egg-shaped ornaments
5 Flaxen fabric
6 Uniform
7 Decorous
8 Town in Brazil
9 Betray
10 Foresighted
11 Prey upon
12 Image
13 Conceal: obs
14 Humor
22 Eaglestones.
23 Philippine Negrito
24 Male sheep
26 Balkan Slavs
27 Corundum
28 Bolivhite
30 Cartograph
31 Of the forearm bone
32 Spiny plants
33 Small sunken courts
35 To deliver up
36 Beguile
38 Frolics
40 Sanctum
43 French article
47 Abstracts
49 Actors
51 Ship's deck
52 Specimen
53 Vanquish
54 Earthenware pot
55 Sediment
56 Laurel
58 Court minutes
59 Fib
60 African fox
63 Palm leaf: var
64 Sparoid fish

YESTERDAY'S ANSWER

Utilities Tax Assessments At Alexandria Near 6 Million

Total tax assessments of 13 public utilities in Alexandria by the Virginia State Corporation Commission reached $5,958,548 this year, an increase of approximately $200,000 over last year's figure, Alexandria's Commissioner of Revenue, Charles Aubrey Callahan, said yesterday.

With assessments set at an average of 50 per cent of the true value of the companies' real estate, bills will be sent out within the next few weeks by City Tax Collector C. Page Waller for a total of $160,061.71 in corporation taxes. Last year they paid $154,717.01 in taxes to the city.

Callahan pointed out that public utility real estate is taxed at 2.5 per cent of the assessed value and tangible personal property is taxed at 2.8 per cent of the assessed value. In 1944 revenue from utilities amounted to approximately 5 per cent of the total real estate revenue for the city.

Assessments and taxes to be paid by 13 the utilities in Alexandria as listed by Callahan are as follows: Virginia Electric & Power Co., $2,024,406 assessment, $55,390.62 tax; Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railway, $1,233,409, and $33,419.59; Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., $1,055,038, and $29,105.72; Alexandria Water Co., $501,338, and $13,734.33; Rosslyn Gas Co., $443,313, and $12,324.04; Southern Railway, $328,045, and $8,404.70; Alexandria, Barcroft & Washington Transit Co., $155,963, and $3,980.41.

Braddock Light & Power Co., $98,596, and $2,464.90; Western Union, $18,503, and $518.08; Washington & Old Dominion Railway, $15,292, and $390.09; Railway Express Co., $7685, and $198.68; Norfolk & Washington Steamboat Co., $5000, and $125; and American Telephone & Telegraph Co., $210, and $5.88.

An additional assessment of $71,750 on the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railway electrification is included in the over-all tax.

Little Theater's New Plays Set For Review Today

Reviews of plays under consideration for the Little Theater of Alexandria, which is resuming production this fall for the first season since the war, will be presented this afternoon beginning at 4 o'clock at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Westcott Hill, "The Shadows," at 617 South Washington st., Alexandria.

Mr. and Mrs. Hill will be hosts at a garden party through 9 p. m. for members and friends of the Little Theater as well as all residents of the city and nearby vicinity who are interested in becoming members.

At 7 p. m. Robert G. Whitton, treasurer and former president, will outline plans for the entire year, including a proposal to reclaim the Little Theater's building on Ramsay Alley which has been rented for industrial storage use. In case of rain the party will be held at Carter Hall, 200 South Columbus st.

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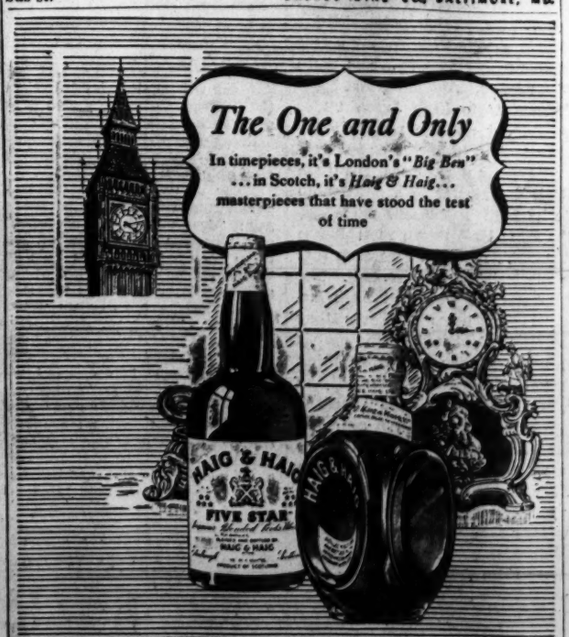
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State Will Open Bids Oct. 23 for New Ferry Boat

Baltimore, Sept. 6—(AP)—Bids for the construction of a new ferry boat, to operate between Sandy Point and Matapeak, will be opened in the office of the State Roads Commission on October 23, Major Ezra B. Whitman, commission chairman, said today.

Plans for the new boat, which will be 227 feet and six inches long, and will have a carrying capacity of 90 passenger vehicles, were delivered yesterday by O. C. Chapman, naval architect, of Philadelphia.

The commission will begin advertising for bids next week.

The delay in opening of the bids, Whitman said, will be necessary because the contract will call for fitting and equipping as well as building the vessel, and bidders will need sufficient time to plan purchase and assembly of fittings and equipment.

The contract will be awarded around November 1.

Construction will require about six months, with delivery of the boat expected about next May, Whitman said.

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Yes, with the lifting of Government restrictions on the use of dairy products in ice cream, there's again plenty of that famous Breyers *Real* Vanilla Ice Cream for everybody.

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By reason of the critical shortage of sugar, the supply of Breyers "fruit" ice creams must continue to be limited.

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Friday, September 7, 1945

End Rent Control?

Senator Bilbo's opposition to any extension of the District Rent Control Act certainly cannot be regarded as a reasonable approach to the relaxation of wartime controls. "Let nature take its course," the chairman of the Senate District Committee says. Let the act expire on December 31 for the sake of getting rid of war regulations. Apparently he has given no thought to the question of whether the emergency which brought rent controls into effect will have terminated by the end of the year.

The aim of sweeping out wartime controls at the earliest feasible moment has our entire sympathy. But we see no reason to create chaotic conditions or to encourage wholesale rent gouging to attain that desirable objective before it is feasible. To let the act expire on December 31 merely because that date happens to have been fixed in the law at a time when the war's end could not have been foreseen would be to let blind forces decide an important local policy.

Chairman Randolph of the House District Committee is taking the more reasonable course of surveying the situation to see whether extension of the Rent Control Act is necessary in the public interest. In all probability the answer will be in the affirmative. Washington is still overcrowded. It will be physically impossible to build, during the next four months, the large volume of additional housing that the city will need. Consequently, the housing emergency is likely to remain almost as acute as it was in the war months. Surely the obligation of Congress is to look at this situation as it exists and to keep rent control in effect until the war-induced need for it has passed.

Building Outlook

Wartime controls over private construction will soon be removed and the way cleared for a revival of building activity capable of providing a tremendously important source of demand for men and materials during the transition period. President Truman stated in his address to Congress, "The largest single opportunity for the rapid postwar expansion of private investment and employment lies in the field of housing, both urban and rural." Consequently, the more quickly the hoped-for building revival gets under way, the greater will be the assistance rendered by the industry in sustaining business and providing jobs during the most critical stages of reconversion. For that reason every effort should be made to overcome obstacles which prevent blueprint plans from being transformed into real structures.

On the optimistic side the construction industry is confronted by a tremendous pent-up demand for private residences, stores, factories, and public buildings of all sorts. Normally annual construction outlays, public and private, are estimated at more than 10 per cent of national income. In view of the immense backlog of unsatisfied demands, coupled with the great increase that has occurred in national income during the war years, official estimates of 15 billion dollars to be spent on building by 1950 seems not unreasonable. Such a scale of building would provide direct employment for about three million people, it is estimated, not to mention a large and varied volume of indirect employment. However, 1950 seems a long way off to those who are struggling with the immediately pressing problems of reconversion unemployment. It is important, therefore, to try to hasten the date when building activity will attain its postwar peak in order that the construction industry may make the maximum contribution of which it is capable to postwar revival.

Differences of opinion exist as to the possibility of the industry's staging a speedy comeback in force. And there is also a disposition in some quarters to stress obstacles to revival of residential building activity for selfish reasons. For example, a survey conducted by the *Wall Street Journal* in various large cities throughout the country among real estate dealers creates the impression that the day when new homes can be bought is a long way off. Naturally such opinions have to be taken with many grains of salt, since real estate dealers with old houses on their hands can hardly be expected to spoil their market by heralding the advent of the new houses soon to come. Then, too, there is a disposition to delay executing new building plans in the hope that later on construction costs may decline. The answer to those favoring a waiting policy is that the sooner we accept the fact that postwar construction costs are going to be well above prewar levels and get along with planning, the greater the insurance against a postwar depression that would destroy hopes of a major revival of private construction activity.

Current shortages of lumber and other construction materials, as well as reported serious shortages of skilled construction labor, are undoubtedly factors to be reckoned with. But they are only temporary obstacles to revival that can be surmounted provided the resolution to overcome them exists. Already it is being said that lumber, one of the chief bottlenecks to speedy resumption of private residential building, will soon be available in sufficient quantity to permit the industry to get off to a good start within a few months. Shortages of skilled building trades workers, especially in those communities that have suffered seriously in the past from the high-handed demands of unions primarily interested in monopolizing jobs for their members, present a more difficult problem. Provided the unions can be induced to acquiesce in plans for utilizing unskilled labor under expert direction, we have no doubt that the building labor supply will equal the demand and may even exceed it in the next few years. Indeed, it appears that one of the most formidable hindrances to a rapidly expanding volume of private construction in the coming months is a generally pessimistic attitude of mind. Such pessimism tends to paralyze initiative in overcoming otherwise removable obstacles in the way of a major expansion of the construction industry.

Speed: The Keynote

In his message to Congress President Truman struck the right keynote: speed. We need speed in completing demobilization, removing wartime controls, clearing out war plants, and settling contracts. Otherwise the work of reconversion is bound to be slowed down and attainment of full peacetime production and employment correspondingly delayed. There are, however, certain types of wartime controls, the retention of which during the transition period is essential in enabling the work of reconversion to proceed with the wished-for dispatch. Thus controls over prices of certain scarce articles and over rents, as well as limited controls over wages and inventories are, as the President concludes, still required to "help reconversion and expansion by preventing bottlenecks, shortages of material and inflation." The Truman outline of policies offers a sound and practicable program for the guidance of Congress and the Administration in dealing with the countless specific problems that now confront the country.

It takes courage to adopt "speed" as the watchword under present conditions. For the faster we move away from the hampering restrictions of wartime, the more pressing becomes the need for remedial action to tide demobilized workers over the transition period. This sense of urgency is reflected in the President's putting unemployment compensation first on the list of his recommendations to Congress. He does not gloss over the fact that a large volume of unemployment is inevitable until industry is ready to produce goods for civilian use. But he believes that prompt action on the part of the Federal Government in supplementing inadequate State unemployment benefits will "create the atmosphere of confidence which is so vital to a rapid reconversion, with a minimum of unemployment and hardship." We agree.

Furthermore, adequate benefits are due displaced warworkers, as he says, not only as a "matter of sound business" but as a matter of "justice and humanity." We believe every fair-minded American will agree with the President that "the cost of this transition from war to peace is as much a part of the cost of war as the transition from peace to war."

The facts regarding the inadequacy of the benefits paid by many of the States are well known by this time. So is the limited nature of the insurance coverage and the failure of the Federal Government to make any provision for its own employes. The President accordingly recommends the payment of Federal supplementary payments to enable all the States to raise their maximum weekly insurance benefits to $25 for a period of 26 weeks. In so doing he points out that this program does not mean giving every unemployed insured worker $25. That is the top figure and it is related to earnings. Nor does it imply federalization of the unemployment compensation system. For these additional benefits are of a strictly emergency character designed to meet the "human problems of conversion." There is no intention of incorporating the plan in permanent legislation.

For our part we are convinced that action will have to be taken eventually to federalize the unemployment insurance system. But this is not the time to tackle such a politically "hot" issue. In any case, general revision of the social security program, including unemployment insurance, should, as the President says, be deferred to a later date, when there will be more time to study the complex questions involved. We trust (but feel none too sure) that his reasonable recommendations will meet with a prompt response from Congress and the States.

Unfortunately unforeseen obstacles to enactment of legislation along the lines of the Kilgore bill have arisen owing to the restrictive provisions of many State laws. Incredible though it seems, Senator Kilgore professes complete ignorance of conflicts in State laws that might prevent the payment of additional benefits from the Federal Treasury to the insured. Eight out of 14 States that have replied to the Senate Finance Committee's eleventh-hour appeal for information hold that unemployment insurance payments to individual workers could not be increased under their existing laws without specific action by their Legislatures. That is a complicating factor that might possibly be met by calling these Federal payments by some other name, since they are an extraordinary, emergency form of benefit.

No doubt the legal complications can be resolved if Congress and the States really want to find a way out of the threatened legislative impasse. We strongly suspect that a good many State officials are disposed to overemphasize the obstacles in the way of a working arrangement for personal reasons. But we also believe that prompt action by Congress to make additional benefits available to the unemployed would put great pressure upon reluctant States to call special sessions of their Legislatures or devise means of accepting Federal aid under existing laws. Certainly those States that held out would find themselves very unpopular with workers whom they had deprived of needed interim relief in disregard of the President's recommendations.

State Department

The revival of the office of counselor in the State Department is the outstanding item in the concluding list of changes in the department's top hierarchy. He will be No. 3 in the new setup. Perhaps the office might look like a fifth instead of a third wheel in the organization of the State Department. In point of fact, it is all-important, as many former State Department officials agree. Perhaps the need could be illustrated by citing an incident at the San Francisco Conference. The question of the admittance of Argentina was before the plenary session. It had become a Russia vs. America fight. Who was at Secretary Stettinius' ear throughout the proceedings? His Latin-American specialist, Mr. Rockefeller. As if this was a Latin-American problem! Without a counselor State Department organization became bureaucratized in geographical departments; indeed, the geographical desks had become decisive. With a counselor at his elbow Secretary Byrnes will be encouraged to maintain the necessary wide survey in the handling of foreign policy.

The new counselor, Mr. Benjamin V. Cohen, is a familiar figure on the Washington scene. He is known as one of the prime brain trusters for the New Deal, but his talents and his integrity are appreciated outside that esoteric circle. His friendship and like-mindedness with the Secretary and the Undersecretary are auguries of teamwork. The new team starts out well in that they are all free of organizational prepossessions. That will make for progressive reorganization. For instance, the abolition of the foreign service so as to amalgamate career and noncareer officials is a reform that we hope will be considered seriously. As for the conduct of foreign relations, in this atomic age the need is for speeding up relations between the field and the department, more openness and decisiveness, and the spearheading of an unafraid diplomacy with the principles of international conduct for which the war was fought. Peace will be endangered in the new world if we leave foreign powers in doubt about what we consider vital and if we promise more than we can deliver. We wish Secretary Byrnes and his team strength and wisdom for their crucial assignment.

Naval Bases

What is controversial about the Navy report on necessary strategic bases is the suggestion that some bases needed solely as international barriers against aggression be maintained by the United States alone. A reasonable distinction can be drawn, we think, between bases at Kodiak, Adak, Hawaii, Guam and the Philippines, on one hand, and Manus, Okinawa and Iwo, on the other. Manus, in the Admiralty Islands, is under mandate to Australia. We understand that the Australians have no objection to the United States base there. On the contrary, they welcome that added protection against possible aggression in the future. At the same time they would prefer to see the base internationalized—placed at the disposal of the United Nations as a whole.

We think this point is well taken. The Manus base is far more important in the protection of Australia and the southern Pacific area than it is to the security of the United States. Having joined in an international effort to keep the peace, moreover, we ought not to ignore it in the planning of naval and military bases. Why not recognize the basic interests of Australia, Great Britain and other powers in this base and leave its control to the United Nations? Somewhat the same considerations apply in the case of Okinawa and Iwo. "It would be a sore point with us," Admiral Spruance said the other day, "if a foreign power held a string of islands blocking our coast." Bases on these islands would hem in China more effectively than Japan. Assuming that bases there are necessary to keep Japan under control, why should not the responsibility be shared with China and our other allies?

In making its decision with regard to these bases the United States is in a position to demonstrate its faith in the new peace system. At the same time it can reemphasize President Truman's repeated assurance that we want no territorial aggrandizement. The Navy does not need to weigh all these factors. It must seek bases wherever they appear to be required, though, if the past is any guide, military men generally think about waging the next war in terms of the last. Why, for instance, were the Aleutians neglected after the last war when even the layman used to write about the Aleutians as standing in the path of a Japanese-American conflict? It is for the Administration and Congress, not the armed services, to insist that statesmanship go hand in hand with strategy in this matter of the distribution of strategic strong points.

FAITH

Faith like a pack
strapped to the back
of wandering exile
weights him and wears him.
Ah, but arrival!
In lonely survival,
unburdened yet upright,
safe as a child,
faith gilds the pilgrim
with grave delight.

KATHERINE HOSKINS

Full Employment

By Ernest Lindley

National Budget Bill

SOME OF the backers of the Full Employment bill wish that it had a more modest name. It does not, of course, provide any guarantees or assurances of full employment. It merely declares full employment to be a national policy. It requires that the President submit annually to Congress a set of estimates of income and employment for the ensuing year, with recommendations for means of taking up any slack that may be in prospect.

That is about all that the bill would do. It prescribes no specific methods of maintaining full employment. Congress and the executive branch will remain as free to act in the future as they are now.

THE BILL MIGHT more appropriately have been called the National Budget bill. For the preparation of annual estimates of employment and income—a budget of the national economy as distinct from the Federal Government's fiscal budget—is its only really concrete provision.

Such a national budget, in simple form, was included in President Roosevelt's budget message at the beginning of this year. The tentative estimates of January for the current fiscal year, which began July 1, have been knocked out, of course, by the termination of the war.

Even in normal times, any national economic budget projected a year and a half ahead will be subject to a wide margin of error. Also, it will be impossible to measure exactly the effect of such steps as Congress or the Executive might take to cope with an anticipated drop in employment. Some additional allowance probably would have to be made for the psychological effects of an official forecast of a decline in employment.

As Secretary Wallace has emphasized, some of the opposition to the bill comes from groups who fear that the bill points toward an enormous public works program or something like WPA as the only remedy or palliative for unemployment. That is not the case. Many levers might be used—not the least of them tax adjustments. The decisions as to which, if any, will be used, will vary, as they have varied in the past, with the complexion of Congress and the Administration. But there is no group of any consequence which presently regards public works as the sole, or even the main, answer to unemployment.

REGARDLESS of the Murray bill, full employment must be an objective of any Administration or Congress or political party which expects to survive. A few laissez faire economists and business and financial leaders who still heed them may dissent. But remembering what happened to Hoover, no government is likely to pay attention to them when a depression really begins to pinch.

The submission of an annual budget, as required by the Murray bill, may, however, stimulate the executive and legislative branches and the public generally to think in an integrated way of taxes and expenditures, public works, foreign loans, farm-price controls and subsidies, tariffs and all other economic measures which the Government can apply.

When the modest contents of the Murray bill are understood, the reasons for opposing it vanish, except among a small minority who still believe that economic depressions must be endured as part of a sacred cycle. It is to be hoped, however, that the limitations of the bill are realized also by many who may have been attracted to it by the phrase "Full Employment."

Forgotten Officers

I am writing this on behalf of the thousands of officers who went up the hard way through basic training over a period of four years or more—and now find themselves with only from 48 to 56 points.

Many of us requested overseas service more than once, but were told: "everyone can't go overseas," and, "there is a big important job to be done here." So we have no "medal chests"—but worked at our assignments here, always with the thought that some day we would be asked: "where were you overseas, daddy?" and "can we see your medals, daddy?"

Now the war is over—and we too want to get out and go back to civvies after four very long years of service. But, no, we are told that men with only one and one-half to two or three years' service must be given preference because they have lots of points piled up for overseas service, combat awards, etc.

We don't begrudge the couple million real fighters their discharges or releases together with all other well-earned considerations. What we do begrudge are those millions who sat in "rear echelons" and lived a comparatively easy, enjoyable existence, and at the same time piled up points and overseas pay.

The Army had us (body and soul) for over four years and were free to do with us what they wished. It isn't right that we should be penalized because the Army thought it more important for us to fill assignments here.

OFFICER, USA.

Washington, Aug. 31.

Washington Calling

By Marquis Childs

Truman's Message To Congress

THE LEGISLATIVE program that President Truman has put before Congress will keep the lawmakers busy from now until Christmas. That is it will if they get down to work on it.

In his message the President follows what is becoming for him standard practice. He does not exhort or scold as President Roosevelt might have done.

Soberly, earnestly, he lists the tasks that in his opinion are essential. They add up in this instance to a program of reform that even FDR might have hesitated to put before Congress all at once.

Truman recommends. He requests. Occasionally he urges. The note throughout is one of determined goodwill. He treats Congress as a willing partner who needs only to be told what the desired end is.

The result is to put the burden of responsibility on Capitol Hill. And, as the President's message makes clear, it is an overwhelming burden. What Congress does—or does not do—may make the difference between boom and bust.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT was accused of browbeating Congress. He was pictured as a dictator trying to jam laws through an unwilling House and Senate. One of the musical comedies of the New Deal era had the Attorney General dictating laws to his secretary.

In the first phase of the New Deal the Roosevelt technique was not so much one of coercion as of bribery. The Corcorans and the Cohens were sent to the Hill to lobby for important measures. Public works judiciously doled out helped in the softening-up process.

Truman seems to bend over backward in an effort to avoid stepping on congressional toes. In doing this he sometimes looks almost too guileless.

Take, for example, the section of his message dealing with public works and national resources. The President says:

"It is necessary that we proceed as speedily as possible to set up machinery to make an inventory of our national wealth and our basic resources, and to test the suitability of plans and proposals for public works in light of this purpose. An agency of this sort could provide us with consistent direction toward the goal of rehabilitation and improvement of our basic national resources."

President Truman can hardly have forgotten that we had just such an agency—the National Resources Planning Board. Congress in a fit of economy that was in reality aimed at anything as New Dealish as planning abolished the board.

BEFORE IT was abolished, however, it had prepared extensive reports of our national resources and what our people were doing with those resources. Such an agency was badly needed. It is still, as President Truman points out, a necessity. But there is no need to repeat work already done.

In the same section of his message he expresses the "hope" that Congress will "proceed as rapidly as possible to authorize regional development of the natural resources of our great river valleys." Whether this means the TVA pattern applied to the other great river systems is not clear since elsewhere the President uses language that seems to cast doubt on the TVA concept of regional autonomy.

BUT THESE are minor points. He covers the whole field of social readjustment. He goes down the line for the Murray-Wagner full employment bill, even stressing the word "assurance" which has worried some of the lawmakers who want the bill watered down. He is for a substantial increase in minimum wages and for Federal aid to enable all States to pay up to $25 a week in unemployment compensation.

Always there is the polite bow to Congress. Outlining the need for keeping the draft to fulfill our obligations, the President adds:

"Of course, it is entirely up to the Congress to choose the means by which we will provide and maintain the necessary strength to meet our cimmitments."

This is a test of congressional responsibility. In a sense it's a test of representative government.

Letters To The Editor

Communications must carry writer's name and address, though pen names are permitted at the editor's discretion. Letters should be held to not more than 200 words. They are subject to condensation.

"Job Seekers"

In your editorial, "Job-Seekers," on September 1, you say: "But workers will have to become reconciled to cuts in take-home pay with the return to the shorter working week and shrinkage of employment in highly paid wage brackets."

The majority of men seeking jobs in the coming period will be those of us who are veterans of this war and will soon be discharged. We have generally supported the demands by employes for higher wages. The reasons for this support are obvious; most of us were employes before the war and most of us will be employes again after the war. Our status as soldiers was temporary, and the majority of soldiers have understood this despite the effort by some Americans to tell the soldiers that the civilians were our worst enemies.

While in the Army we were forced by instability and low pay to deny ourselves certain things which have come to be regarded as basic rights of all Americans—such things as children and a home. Now we are being told by *The Post* that instability and low pay may continue to make these things impossible for us.

The veterans realize that they will not get high wages unless the wages of all labor are high; and there is as much reason for the wages of employes to remain high as there is for the profits of industry to remain high. Both industry and labor can prosper.

The courageous stand taken by *The Post* on such issues as the GI Bill of Rights has caused many of us to regard your paper as a leading champion of veterans' rights, and we feel certain that you will reconsider your stand on this issue. PFC.

Washington, Sept. 2.

Editor's Note: The Post was simply calling attention to certain facts about the postwar wage outlook; it was not taking a stand against high wages. Basic wage rates are now above prewar standards and we sincerely trust they can be maintained at present levels. However, the excess earnings of wartime, resulting from overtime work at time-and-a-half rates of pay are on the way out. Moreover, postwar shifts in the labor force from war industries to civilian industries in which basic rates of pay are lower will also entail reductions in earnings for a good many workers. That does not mean that veteran job-seekers will be entering a labor market in which wages are low judged by prewar standards; quite the contrary.

Cause Of Insecurity

"New Okies Being Created." That heading over Mr. Childs' column on August 24 certainly sounded ominous. It must have caused many to stop and think of such things as: Is it time to admit that our system of individual initiative and free enterprise has been carried over beyond its time and age?

Progress cannot be stopped. New technological inventions are made every day. If we could have stopped time 150 years ago, before the industrial revolution came upon us—when laissez-faire ruled and jobs for all were plentiful—land was free (if you were willing to work)—and success was practically yours for the asking, we would not be wondering today about the merits of a capitalistic form of government.

This is another day—another era. We must realize that the present insecurity and chaos has nothing to do with Communists, Fascists or economic royalists. It arises from our so-called progress on one hand, and our corresponding lack of ability to meet it on the other.

E. G. L.

Washington, Aug. 25.

In Praise of Censors

In the recent relaying of abundant praise by President Truman to the Director of Censorship, Mr. Byron Price, and by Mr. Price to the radio and newspaper offices, one party was overlooked. I refer to the rank and file Censorship employees in this country and outside continental United States.

It is no secret that all leaned heavily on the independent judgment and skill of the individual censor trained for this very important job. It was he who detected flaws, indiscretions, and violations which might have jeopardized our national security. The instances were countless and the alert censors, men and women who never wished nor conceived censorship as a vocation, deserve commendation. Indeed, it was the individual censor to whom was entrusted the responsibility for respecting the privacy and the integrity of the mails and to perform this task in the interest of a democratic society during the war years.

It was my privilege to train some 12,000 censors in the United States and its territories. I have seen this heterogeneous body of employes—representing every race and creed, ranging from 18 to 70 years of age, men and women of every shade of political opinion, professional and lay persons, in the largest coastal cities and in the smallest border towns—live up to the objective, unbiased censorship expected of them by the officials and the citizens of this country. Much of the praise belongs to these individuals, as well as the press and broadcasters in the country. They achieved well a job which I hope will never have to be done again in our history.

NATHANIEL STEWART,
Formerly, Chief of Training in the U. S. Office of Censorship.

Washington, Sept. 1.

Battle Star For Anzio

The battle at Anzio was as tough if not tougher than any fought in this war, yet we veterans have never received a battle participation star for it. We all feel that a great wrong has been committed, or perhaps we have just been overlooked. We speak for all men who fought on Anzio, whether private or general, when we say that something should be done about this matter. MEN OF ANZIO.

A. P. O. 9, Aug. 13.

Principles Questioned

By Mark Sullivan

Army Point System

THE ARMY this week made a change in its point system for releasing servicemen, to the advantage of one group. Formerly, men over 38 (with two years of service) could get release upon application. Now the age is reduced to 35.

The effect of this change is to single out one group of men, those between the ages of 35 and 38, and give to them a preferred right of release, compared to what they had under the original point system.

By this step the Army asserts a principle. It says that age, as a basis for release, should be given increased weight relative to the other bases. The other bases are: length of service, service overseas, service in actual combat, distinguished service as attested by awards, and possession of children.

IS THE PRINCIPLE thus asserted by the Army sound? Is there not another of the bases for release that is more important than age?

To make the question clear, put it in terms of a specific comparison between two men, typical of what will actually take place in tens of thousands of cases. One man is 36 years old with two years of service, but no children. The other man is 28 years old, likewise with two years of service, but with children.

Of these men the Army will release first the man of 36 without children. It will retain in the service the man of 28 with children.

Is this sound? Sound from what point of view? The point of view put forward is the children. Certainly from their standpoint it is important that they have their fathers with them.

This point of view of the children is identical with the point of view of the country. For it is they, in the aggregate, who will compose the country of 10, 15, or 20 years from now. The country will be better to the degree that children have fathers with them, that families are together. It is a common observation, and a cause of deep concern, that prolonged absence of fathers is a detriment to the characters of children; that it puts upon mothers a burden of a special kind, which in the nature of things they cannot in all cases fully meet, and that this present warping of the personalities of children will show itself, detrimentally to them and to the country, when they are adult. That families be kept together is a basic requisite of a good society.

The emphasis here put on the interest of children, for their own sakes and for the sake of the country, admittedly runs counter to the individual interests of many servicemen. It works inequity upon them. From the simple point of view of equity to the individual, the basis of release should be the sum of his personal sacrifices and hardships, compared to those of others. A man without children who, for example, has had four years of service, much of it overseas, and has endured combat, is entitled to feel that he should have release earlier than a man with children who has had only two years of service and not been in any combat nor away from the country.

EMPHASIS on children runs counter to the interests of many women. Some, who are already married to servicemen but do not have children, want their husbands home soon so that they may start a family. Some, who are engaged to servicemen, want their fiances home soon so that they may marry. Admitting the interests of these, there is still some degree of valid distinction in favor of children already in the world.

Incidentally the Navy, in its point system, makes no distinction between a man with only a wife, and one with a wife and children. Wives and children are lumped together as "dependents," and no account is taken of the number of dependents. A serviceman gets a credit of 10 points whether he has just a wife, or a wife and several children.

The whole problem of releasing servicemen is, for the Army and Navy, crowded with difficulties. But the problem is not wholly military. As the Baltimore Sun puts it:

"The plain fact is that what was formerly almost a purely military question now becomes one of social and political judgment. Shall a married man with a family be kept in the Army indefinitely merely because his assignment has not given him a sufficient number of points? . . . Or shall the decision be that the reestablishment of family groups is more important to the Nation's future than adherence to an arbitrary system?"

Monday Holidays

Labor Day is always celebrated on a Monday. That is sensible. All holidays should be celebrated on Mondays.

The 4th of July this year was celebrated on a Wednesday. A midweek holiday requires special motor and train transportation for many, and requires many to stay at home.

A Monday holiday giving a three-day weekend is a holiday indeed. A midweek holiday is only a partial holiday.

Let us now begin to take the necessary steps so that before long all holidays throughout the United States shall be celebrated on Mondays. DELCEVARE KING.

Quincy, Mass., Sept. 3.

Snyder Asks Faster Pace in Conversion

Gives Truman Plan For Quick Orderly Business Transition

The country is picking up speed in its drive for peacetime prosperity, War Mobilization and Reconversion Director John W. Snyder reported yesterday to President Truman, but the tempo must increase if the transition from war to normal conditions is to be made without serious economic upsets.

"Problems ahead are among the most difficult the country has faced," he declared in the report, which the President had read to Congress along with his own message.

Fail to File Claims

Among steps vital to a quick and orderly reconversion Snyder listed:

1. Prompt cancellation of war contracts and prompt settlement of them. Business men are delaying action in this field, he revealed, by failing to file claims so the books can be cleared.

War contracts valued at 40 billions of dollars are unsettled, he said, and speed is needed if the Government is to clear them within a year.

2. Prompt clearance of Government machinery and inventories for plants no longer needed for military orders—so more peace industries may be started.

The War Department already has released for disposal, as surplus property, a total of 252 factories and plants built at a cost of $1,484,352,000, Snyder said, thus clearing an aggregate of 50 million square feet of floor space.

Jobs and Job Hunters

3. Adequate compensation for the unemployed and increased activity by business offices and unemployment agencies to bring jobsf and job hunters together quickly. The reconversion director revealed that 2,700,000 workers were let out of war jobs within 10 days after Japan surrendered, and said between 1,500,000 and two million more will be released within six to eight weeks.

4. Prompt release of controls over materials, except in instances where such would lead to "panicky scrambles" for goods still scarce.

5. Alert action to check both inflation and deflation.

"Stabilization is a many-sided problem," he said, "and there will be simultaneous pressures for inflation and deflation. Widespread unemployment, even though temporary, threatens a depressing influenve upon the economy.

Take-Home Pay Cut

"So also does the reduction in take-home pay brought about by loss of overtime."

Nearly a million of the workers released from war jobs during the first 10 days after victory immediately found peace jobs in the same plants, Snyder said. For the remainder, there were slightly more than 500,000 jobs on file at United States Employment Service offices.

"Our country has started boldly upon the transition from war to peace," he declared. "There are many indications that business is moving promptly and vigorously; that in many places men already are starting back to work and that we are picking up speed. . . .

"The vigorous action of the country in the last thre weeks is an important first step to a healthy peacetime economy."

Survived Bataan

Area Officer Dies in Jap Prison Camp

Washington area men reported killed through September 6 include: Army, 1246; Navy, 207; Marines, 162; Coast Guard, 8. Total, 1623. United States casualties reported officially since Pearl Harbor, 1,070,452.

A Washington area lieutenant colonel who survived the initial Japanese attacks on the Philippines and the March of Death on Bataan, died in a Japanese prison camp January 27, 1945, his family was notified yesterday. An infantryman killed on Leyte completes yesterday's casualty report from the War Department.

KILLED:

Lieut. Col. Edwin V. Kerr, 47, whose wife lives at 4856 Sedgwick st. nw., was the man who died in a Jap prison camp after surviving the March of Death.

A graduate of United States Military Academy, class of 1919, he served at various artillery posts in the States, and was at Fort Ethan Allen with the Seventh Field Artillery when sent to the Philippines at the time of Pearl Harbor.

A native of Metropolis, Ill., Kerr attended the University of Illinois before entering the United States Military Academy.

After a three-year tour of duty in Hawaii, Colonel Kerr returned to the United States and served at the University of Missouri and Fishburne Military Academy in Virginia. His wife and two children went to the Philippines with him in September of 1940. They were evacuated six months before the declaration of war.

Besides his wife, Colonel Kerr is survived by one daughter, Mrs. Ramona Kerr Sussman, wife of Lieut. Col. William Anthony Sussman, now serving in Germany, and one son, Lieut. Edwin B. Kerr, a recent graduate of West Point.

Staff Sergt. James V. Whitmer, 25, was the infantryman killed on Leyte March 17, 1945. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Vernon L. Whitmer of 304 Grove ave., West Falls Church, Va., received the news of their son's death yesterday from the War Department.

Sergeant Whitmer entered the service in September, 1941, and had been overseas for over three years. Born in Broadway, Va., he attended Madison High School in Falls Church, Va.

Besides his parents, Sergeant Whitmer is survived by one brother, Pvt. Walter L. Whitmer, now stationed in Florida.

U. S. Casualties Drop

United States combat casualties of World War II have taken another spin in reverse. Last week's total which marked the first reduction since the start of the war, was 274 below the previous week's. The total announced this week 1,070,452, is 546 less than last week's.

The Navy total increased by 150 during the week while Army totals were reduced by 697 due to men previously reported missing who have been found.

Total Army casualties: 922,587. Total Navy casualties: 147,865. Of the Army wounded, 358 have returned to duty. Of the Army prisoners, 97,773 have been liversted.

Same Maid 50 Years

Bay Village, Ohio (U.P.).—Mrs. August Hinz feels she is very fortunate in these "maidless" days, for she has had her maid for 50 years. When the maid, Emma Darby, 67, celebrated her golden anniversary with the Hinzes, Mrs. Hinz, 93, reversed the positions and served Miss Darby.

Off the Record

By Ed Reed

"No, on the contrary, Mr. Olsen, we're going to do our best to COMBAT postwar expansion!"

Dates Set for Peace Parley Of Labor and Management Here

By the Associated Press

The labor-management conference which the government hopes will provide a formula for postwar industrial peace will be held in Washington October 29 or November 5.

The date was left indefinite yesterday, to accommodate CIO vice-presidents who will attend the World Trade Union Federation Conference in Paris.

Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach and Secretary of Commerce Wallace jointly made the announcement after a meeting of top industry and labor leaders.

President Truman's message to Congress yesterday said the purpose of the conference was to work out "by agreement means to minimize labor disputes." Mr Truman did not limit the conference to consideration of machinery for disputes in the reconversion period, as he had done in an earlier statement after Japanese capitulation.

The size and scope of the conference, the method of selecting delegates and form of organization were left to a committee headed by Major Paul Douglas, a wounded Marine hero, and husband of Representative Emily Taft Douglas (D., Ill.).

Others on the committee are Charles Symington, Maryland manufacturer who was proposed by Wallace for co-chairman; Robert J. Watt, for the AFL; Ted Silvey for the CIO; Joyce O'Hara for the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, and Ray Smethurst for the National Association of Manufacturers.

State Armory Urged as Part Of Memorial

Possibility of incorporating a National Guard Armory into Arlington County's proposed $400,000 war memorial and securing some State funds for the project, will be explored by a special subcommittee of the Arlington War Memorial trustees, it was learned yesterday.

M. A. Mace, trustee board head, has named William P. Ames chairman of a special "subsidiary financing committee" which will ascertain requirements necessary to gain State funds for the armory project. Serving with him are State Senator William D. Medley, Edgar Pumphrey and Capt. Harvey A. Williams of the National Guard.

Mace, who is assuming chairmanship of the finance committee, was empowered by the trustees at a meeting Wednesday night to name subcommittee chairmen.

He has appointed Edmund B. Campbell, Arlington County board member, as chairman of a committee on building utilization, purpose of which will be to determine uses for all building facilities. Named to serve with Campbell are Mrs. Ruby G. Simpson, Mrs. Pearl B. Sharpe, Frank Ball, Howard B. Bloomer and W. A. Richardson. The trustees will meet again on September 19 at 8 o'clock at the Arlington Courthouse.

GI Returns 'Greetings'

Indianapolis, Ind. (U.P.).—Sergt. Malachy J. Kelly decided to take advantage of the Christmas season and return "greetings" to his draft board. From his Pacific base came this message to Draft Board 5, "A cheery greeting across the miles (at Christmas you seem so near.) May joy and happiness fill your heart, each day of the coming year. P. S.—A Christmas wish, dear local board, in memory of our meeting. This is just to let you know, I too, can send a greeting."

The Gallup Poll

Women Favor Larger Families These Days Than 4 Years Ago

By George Gallup

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

Princeton, N. J., Sept. 6.—Four years of war have stimulated an increased desire in the United States for larger families.

The number of people who consider four children the ideal-sized family is greater today than it was in 1941. The most notable change has come in the attitude of women in the age group 21 to 35, the optimum age-span for child-bearing. Only one-fifth of the women polled in that age bracket in 1941 said four children were ideal, whereas today almost one-third consider four youngsters an ideal number.

There has been a correspondingly marked drop in the number who say they would be satisfied to have only two children.

These facts will be good news to population experts, who four years ago feared that our population would fail to maintain its numbers. Nations of the western world have for some years been seriously concerned over the problem of declining birth rates. Canada recently voted a small monthly cash subsidy for all Canadian children.

The size of family is an individual and personal matter, which cannot be dictated by outside decree, and for that reason the only way to test the popularity of large-sized versus small-sized families is to go out and ask adult men and women some questions like the following which was used by the Institute in its cross-section survey:

What do you consider is the ideal size of family—a husband and wife and how many children?

Here is the total vote today as compared to 1941, when a similar survey was undertaken. Note that fewer people today want only two children, and more people favor three, four or more children.

% Favoring:	1941	Today
1 child	1%	1%
2 children	31	22
3 children	27	28
4 children	27	31
5 children	6	9
6 or more	8	9

The following tables give the vote of all women, and the vote of women aged 21 through 34. In each instance it will be seen that the percentage favoring three, four or five children is greater today than it was in 1941, while the percentage of women considering only two children ideal is considerably less today.

All Women

	1941	Today
1 child	2%	1%
2 children	29	21
3 "	25	27
4 "	32	36
5 "	5	8
6 or more	7	7

Women Aged 21-34

	1941	Today
1 child	1%	1%
2 children	40	25
3 "	32	33
4 "	21	31
5 "	3	7
6 or more	3	3

In general, women living on farms and in small towns favor larger families than women in metropolitan areas. For example, 42 per cent of those questioned on farms named four children ideal, as compared to only 30 per cent in cities of more than half a million population.

The increased popularity of large families today as compared to four years ago may have several causes.

The attitude four years ago was undoubtedly colored by the long economic depression era of the 1930s, when family income decreased on the average and the Nation was plagued with unemployment. Also, the year 1941 was a year of great uncertainty, with war raging in Europe and a growing feeling in this country that we could not escape being drawn into it.

Yanks Taking Extra Care Not to Endanger Church

Cleveland (U.P.).—Capt. Joseph C. O'Neill, Cleveland Catholic chaplain, reports that American doughboys in Europe are taking "extra precautions" not to destroy church edifices as they push the Nazis back toward Berlin.

Captain O'Neill, home after 35 months overseas, where he toured Iceland, England, France, Belgium, Holland and Germany, said advancing GIs are "under instructions to make no use of churches which would transform them into targets for the enemy."

"We cannot billet troops in churches, must not use their towers as observation posts and only in great emergencies are we permitted to move wounded into them," he said.

Early grapefruit from the Isle of Pines, near Cuba, has already reached the Eastern markets.

Salute to UNITED...
a great name in the sky!

70,800 coast-to-coast flights!
190,000,000 air-miles flown!
4,000,000 passengers carried!
Such is United's brilliant record of public service and progress in the air!

TOMORROW United Airlines celebrates the 25th year of its coast-to-coast airway. On this important anniversary Esso congratulates this great name in aviation!

The first coast-to-coast air mail trip was made 25 years ago tomorrow. With a combination plane-rail schedule by United States Post Office pilots, it took more than 82 hours.

Today United can whisk you coast-to-coast in comfort overnight! And, soon as possible, even this will be bettered ... by the giant 4-engine United Mainliners that will make the transcontinent trip in a mere 9½ hours!

"Only the very best..." is the order of the day at UAL... The best of planes...the best of pilots...the best of gasolines! Watch the Esso gasoline truck draw up to refuel the United Mainliners when they land at your city's airport.

For Esso Aviation products have a history no airminded individual or company overlooks. Over 40 years of continuous aviation experience...Starting in 1903, when we fueled the Wright Brothers' first flight at Kitty Hawk...through the pioneering years of long-range aviation...through the giant air operations of the war...to the many great commercial airlines that are using Esso Aviation products today!

SOON . . . you will be able to drive up to your Esso Dealer and say "fill 'er up with Esso Extra" —the greatest gasoline ever sold at the Esso sign!

YOU CAN DEPEND ON
ESSO

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
OF NEW JERSEY

Copr. 1945, Esso Inc.

Fair and Square!

Blackie:
"Go get it, Whitey—you're probably hungrier than I am."

Whitey:
"Don't worry, Blackie, we'll share it—that's the only fair thing to do these days."

Yes, Whitey—and that's the principle behind the world-wide rationing of BLACK & WHITE. As a result, more people are able to enjoy this famous Scotch, with the assurance that its fine character and quality have been rigidly maintained.

"BLACK & WHITE"
The Scotch with Character
BLENDED SCOTCH WHISKY 86.8 PROOF - THE FLEISCHMANN DISTILLING CORPORATION, NEW YORK, N. Y. - SOLE DISTRIBUTORS

4-Lb. Cucumber Shown

Martinsburg, W. Va., Sept. 6.—A record-size cucumber from a garden was displayed here today by G. W. Kidwiler of Bakerton, Jefferson County. It weighed four pounds, was 14 inches long and was 18 inches in girth.

The ONE BEST FLOUR
For Family Use Is

Enriched Washington FLOUR

—Plain and Self-Rising—

Just give it one trial and you'll see why it is so positively GUARANTEED to give you better satisfaction in EVERY baking than any other Flour you have ever used or MONEY BACK.

The BIGGEST selling brand in Washington

For Sale By All Dealers

Red Cross is still calling for blood donors. Won't you help?

Wilkins-Rogers Milling Co.
Washington

"I HATE TO SCRUB MY KITCHEN FLOOR!"

So I Keep It Clean Longer With WILBERT'S "NO-RUB"* FLOOR WAX!

● Yes, women of Washington and vicinity who hate the drudgery of scrubbing kitchen linoleum are changing to WILBERT'S! After washing the floor, simply *wipe* on WILBERT'S "NO-RUB" FLOOR WAX. No rubbing—no buffing! And just see how that linoleum stays clean and bright!

Only imported Carnauba Wax is used in WILBERT'S. It's one of the *hardest* waxes used! Hence, WILBERT'S "NO-RUB" FLOOR WAX gives kitchen linoleum a beautiful finish that helps resist wear.

At our expense—try it! Send a postcard to WILBERT'S, Department W-3, 805 East 139th Street, New York 54, N. Y., and we'll send you, postpaid, enough WILBERT'S "NO-RUB" FLOOR WAX *to prove every claim we make!* Rush postcard today.

* "No-Rub" is the registered trade mark of Wilbert Products Co.

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

By Drew Pearson

Drew Pearson today awards the brass ring, good for one free ride on the Washington Merry-Go Round to Secretary of State James Byrnes.

NO SECRETARY of State in years has inherited greater responsibilities than Jimmy Byrnes. No man in history carries with him as he goes to London or as he goes about his daily work greater hopes of all mankind.

Dimly at first, but definitely now that the horrors of the atomic bomb are known, the mothers and fathers who sent their sons to war and the wives who suffered at home and the men who fought the war, realize what would happen if there should be another war. And their hopes and fears center on the one man who must pilot our foreign affairs through the tangled skein of misunderstanding, through the international jealousies, the rivalries, the clashing interests and personalities—to the difficult, elusive goal of permanent peace.

Few men in history also have a more rounded background to prepare them for being Secretary of State than Jimmy Byrnes. He has known what it was to battle things out in both Houses of Congress for 26 long years. He has sat on the highest court of the country. He occupied the all-important, nerve-racking job of coordinating war activities under Roosevelt. He has had experience in every walk of Government life.

Capitol Hill Critics

SOME OF Jimmy's old friends on Capitol Hill will tell you that he is ambitious, that he is an opportunist, that he is always out for Jimmy Byrnes, that he undermined the late Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi with F. D. R. Some Senators, such as the venerable Tom Connally of Texas and Walter George of Georgia, much preferred having cooperative Ed Stettinius as Secretary of State and weren't at all enthusiastic about having Byrnes assume that office, even though they reluctantly went through the motions of indorsing him. They figured he would be headstrong and uncooperative.

Despite their criticism, however, Jimmy Byrnes is ideally suited to be Secretary of State—except for one defect. He has no first-hand, intimate knowledge of foreign affairs.

In other words, Byrnes will have to take the word of his foreign affairs experts. If they give him the wrong word on a certain situation, he may stub his toe. He is largely in their hands.

This is a danger which always exists in one of the so-called "career" departments of Government. It is hard for a Secretary of War or a Secretary of the Navy or a Secretary of State to come in green and go counter to the career officers who have functioned permanently for decades. Josephus Daniels was the only Secretary of the Navy in years who had the courage to buck the tide, and that was one reason he was so hated by the Navy. Charles Evans Hughes was one of the few recent Secretaries of State who rose above the career officers and really ran the State Department.

Cordell Hull, who sensed this problem, sometimes with obvious frustration, in the end was taken in by the subtle charm of the men around him, until without realizing it he became their mouthpiece and spokesmen rather than their taking orders from him.

Byrnes vs. Diplomats

THIS IS going to be Jimmy Byrnes' greatest problem. Will he, dispite all his other fine qualities, get sucked in by the career experts who for decades have made a specialty of taking new Secretaries of State into their camp?

For instance, here is what happened to Cordell Hull. During the first months of his administration he ran into a personal feud with Professor Raymond Moley, the brain truster whom Roosevelt had made Assistant Secretary of State and who rushed to London for the avowed purpose of "rescuing" the London Economic Conference. Hull was a leader of that conference and quite rightly felt that he didn't need anyone to rescue him.

The man who helped Hull at London was the State Department's Chief of Protocol, Jimmy Dunn, whose job it was to make hotel reservations, arrange place cards at dinner, and check on all physical arrangements for the conference. Dunn is one of the nicest, most likeable men in the State Department, and simultaneously one of the worst reactionaries. He makes up in charm for what he lacks in brains.

But Hull never forgot Dunn's help with the formalities of running the London conference. And later, when Jimmy piloted Hull through the Pan-American Conference at Montevideo, he became a permanent fixture as Hull's closest State Department adviser. It made no difference that Calvin Coolidge had picked Dunn as chief arbiter of social affairs. In fact, he became Hull's most trusted confidant on intricate political problems.

And, as such, his influence was almost always thrown against Russia even after she became an Ally, and for Franco Spain, even when it was obvious that Franco was kept in power only through the Axis.

Byrnes' Barometer

WHAT diplomatic observers are watching as the chief barometer of Jimmy Byrnes as Secretary of State is whether Jimmy Dunn can take him into camp as he did Cordell Hull. The betting odds so far are in favor of Dunn.

But this columnist is betting that Byrnes, as Secretary of State, will eat out of nobody's hand—neither Jimmy Dunn's, nor anyone's. Byrnes will rely on his own mature judgment in his difficult job of trying to achieve the hopes and ambitions of mankind for the future peace of the world.

Mrs. Pauley Received No Allowance on Trip

Editor of The Washington Post:

I have this day sent the following telegram to Drew Pearson:

"In your column of September 4 you make the statement that Mrs. Pauley, while accompanying me on a diplomatic mission, received an allowance of $25 per day. The statement is untrue. Mrs. Pauley has received no payment of any kind from the Federal Government in connection with this mission. Furthermore, we did not use the President's plane nor did the U.S.S.R. pay for housing, or food, or servants provided to me or any of the mission. In fairness to Mrs. Pauley, to me and to the other members of the delegation, I trust that you will retract the statement. EDWIN W. PAULEY."

Jane Arden

COME ON—NOW SHOW WHERE TO HANG YOUR HAT!
WHAT DID THEY PUT YOU IN HERE FOR? WE WERE GETTING ALONG ALL RIGHT BEFORE YOU CAME—
I MUST KNOW WHO SHE IS— IF THERE'S GLAMOROUS MAYORS GIRL HERE TO WATCH ME—
HM—A POLICE CARD—SO SHE'S A REPORTER—
JUST AS I THOUGHT—SHE'S DISCOVERED SOMETHING WRONG!
FIND SOMETHING FOR HER TO DO OUT THERE!
DON'T MIND ME—I'LL JUST SIT HERE AND WATCH!

Synod Approves Hampden-Sydney $500,000 Drive

Richmond, Va., Sept. 6 (AP).—The end of the war is certain to present new problems and offer new opportunities for home missions, Dr. R. A. Lapley, of Roanoke, chairman of the Home Missions Committee, said at the 158th annual session of the Presbyterian Synod of Virginia last night at Union Theological Seminary.

The synod unanimously approved a request by Hampden-Sydney College, presented by Dr. J. M. McBride of Fort Defiance, to conduct a campaig nto raise $500,000 for endowment and other purposes.

Dr. McBride, chairman of the committee of stewardship and finance, reported that churches of the synod gave $2,368,957 to all causes of the church last year. His report recommended a budget of $457,000 for benevolent causes, $320,000 for the general assembly, and $137,000 for the synod for the year beginning next April 1.

Two Men Indicted On Girl's Charges

Berkeley Springs, W. Va., Sept. 6 (Spl.).—Walter W. Rummer and Walter Ingram, both of Cumberland, were indicted here yesterday by the Morgan Country grand jury at the opening session of Morgan Circuit Court for attempted criminal assault upon two girls—sisters—aged 18 and 14.

The men were arrested last January after they had been charged with attacking the two girls as the latter were walking along the highway to their home in Paw Paw, this county. Another man, Charles T. Grove, with the two men at the time, was held under bond as a material witness.

Vernon Ganoe, 18, of the Horse Ridge section of the county, was indicted for robbery upon Mrs. Laura Houser, 73, a neighbor. Mrs. Houser was so badly injured in the attack last April that she was hospitalized in Martinsburg for some weeks. She was beaten about the head with an iron bar, arresting officers said at the time. Ganoe is alleged to have robbed the matron of about $700.

State Property Shift To W. & M. Approved

Richmond, Va., Sept. 6 (AP).—Governor Darden and officials of the State Hospital Board have signed the deed to a 207-acre tract of land, transferring the Eastern State Hospital property at Williamsburg to the College of William and Mary.

Part of the property will be used as college dormitories.

Advertisement

BACKACHE, LEG PAINS MAY BE DANGER SIGN

Of Tired Kidneys

If backache and leg pains are making you miserable, don't just complain and do nothing about them. Nature may be warning you that your kidneys need attention.

The kidneys are Nature's chief way of taking excess acids and poisonous waste out of the blood. They help most people pass about 3 pints a day.

If the 15 miles of kidney tubes and filters don't work well, poisonous waste matter stays in the blood. These poisons may start nagging backaches, rheumatic pains, leg pains, loss of pep and energy, getting up nights, swelling, puffiness under the eyes, headaches and dizziness. Frequent or scanty passages with smarting and burning sometimes shows there is something wrong with your kidneys or bladder.

Don't wait! Ask your druggist for Doan's Pills, a stimulant diuretic, used successfully by millions for over 40 years. Doan's give happy relief and will help the 15 miles of kidney tubes flush out poisonous waste from the blood. Get Doan's Pills.

Gas on Stomach

Relieved in 5 minutes or double your money back

When excess stomach acid causes painful suffocating gas, sour stomach and heartburn, doctors usually prescribe the fastest-acting medicines known for symptomatic relief—medicines like those in Bell-ans Tablets. No Laxative. Bell-ans brings comfort in a jiffy or double your money back on return of bottle to us. 25c at all druggists.

Liquor License In Mt. Rainier Up for Ruling

The Mount Rainier Town Council will meet tonight in special session to decide on the application of Harry Weinstein for an off-sale liquor license for his store at 31st and Rainier aves.

Bert Sager, Mount Rainier attorney, said last night that although the council had twice rejected the application it was reconsidering the case at the request of the county ABC board. The board had made the request, he said, in view of several petitions signed in favor of issuance of the license.

After tonight's hearing Weinstein will be heard for a final decision by the ABC board September 13.

Also on the agenda of the special session tonight is an application for a building construction permit for a 32-apartment building at 36th and Bunker Hill rd.

Sager said the council had approved on Tuesday night the transfer of a beer license from the name of Leonard Minkoff, owner of a store at 30th and Upshur sts. to the name of a new owner, Alice Novoa. He added that this application, like Weinstein's, would have to secure ABC board approval, and would come up for a hearing on September 13.

814 Food Cans for Relief

Winchester, Va., Sept. 6.—A total of 814 tins of food have been canned by the Winchester-Frederick County War Food Band Bank, according to Mrs. Madeline Myers, county home agent.

Please take empty Chestnut Farms milk bottles back to the store where you buy milk or see them out for our milkman.

CHESTNUT FARMS DAIRY

Alexandria Woman Fined for Ponies In Residence Zone

Mrs. George W. Hemby of 1123 Colonial ave., Alexandria, was fined $10 yesterday in Alexandria Civil and Police Court for stabling three ponies in a residential zone in the 900 block of North Columbus st., in violation of the city zoning law.

Mrs. Hemby, who said she purchased the ponies in June to sell pony rides to children in Parkfairfax and Fairlington during the summer, was denied a permit for maintaining the ponies in the city when he application came before the city council more than a month ago.

The city code provides only for licensing of horses for hire and livery stables, but does not cover maintenance of ponies.

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OLD FASHIONED but still in style
100 PROOF KENTUCKY STRAIGHT BOURBON WHISKEY
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GREEN BEANS with CHEESE SAUCE

1 pkg. Carpel's Green Beans
1 tbsp. flour, 3 tbsp. butter
¼ cup top milk, ¾ tsp. salt
⅛ tsp. pepper
½ cup grated cheese

Steam beans. Melt butter, add flour, blend to smooth paste, adding milk gradually, cooking until thickened. Add seasonings and ½ cup grated cheese. Place beans in well-greased baking dish. Pour sauce over, top with balance of cheese. Bake in moderate oven (350°) for 20 minutes.

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Advertisement

Them Wheaties sure taste good. Honey-brown whole wheat flakes. Roasted and toasted. And flavored with sweet malt syrup. They're delicious! They're delovely! They're just your dish! Try milk, fruit, and Wheaties. "Breakfast of Champions"—tomorrow morning.

Look lady!

SAVE 10¢

on 1 lb. of any brand of COFFEE when you buy 1 large package

Wheatena

the "DIFFERENT" hot cereal!

To Mrs. Housewife!

Yes, it's true! In this "get acquainted" offer, you save 10¢ on each pound of coffee purchased. Go to your grocer—buy a large package of WHEATENA, and a pound of your favorite coffee; enjoy this saving!

The box-top of a large size package of WHEATENA is the only coupon required and is good for 10¢ toward the regular price of any brand of coffee chosen by you.

What WHEATENA is!

WHEATENA is the "DIFFERENT" hot cereal—with the toasted taste of Wheat. It's a welcome change for breakfast. It cooks quickly, tastes good, and stands by you. Watch your family go for it!

Attention, Mr. Grocer!

A combination display of coffee and WHEATENA featuring this offer puts you in business on it immediately. To remove the WHEATENA box-top at time of sale, slit label paper across front-top edge of package. Carton flap will then pop open under slight pressure—top tears off easily leaving WHEATENA sealed by the glassine inner liner.

Or, let your customer bring in a WHEATENA box-top good for 10¢ prior to September 29, 1945, to be applied toward the purchase of a pound of her favorite brand of coffee.

* * *

WHEATENA box-tops will be redeemed for 10¢ each, by mailing them to The Wheatena Corporation at Rahway, N. J., or turning them in to your Jobber or headquarters, prior to October 15, 1945.

Jews to Start Year 5706 At Sundown

By Robert Tate Allan

The first peacetime Rosh Hashana (Jewish New Year) celebration in six years will begin today at sundown with ancient rites in Washington and nearby orthodox synagogues and reformed temples.

Services will usher in the year 5706 in the Jewish calendar, beginning 10 penitential days for adherents to the Jewish faith.

The blowing of the shofar, or ram's horn, as a call to repentance is a picturesque part of the services. It was a ram's horn which called citizens to assembly for important proclamations in ancient Palestine. Rosh Hashana will be observed one day among reformed Jews and two days in orthodox congregations.

Paster Offers Church

As in previous year, there will be a note of interfaith cooperation about the Jewish New Year services.

For the fourth year, Mr. Howard Anderson, pastor of First Congregational Church, 10th and G sts. nw., and his board have invited the Washington Hebrew (Reformed) Congregation to use its church facilities for the holiday overflow crowds. Rabbi Norman Gerstenfeld will conduct services today at 8 p. m. at the Washington Hebrew Temple, 8th and H sts. nw., and Rabbi Paul Richman, director of the Washington office of the Anti-Defamation League, will officiate at the services today at 8 p. m. at First Church.

Chanting of the ancient "Kol Nidre" melody is a tradition of Yom Kippur, or the Day of Atonement, observance beginning September 16 at sundown.

At Community Center

Rosh Hashana services will be held today at 8 p. m. Tomorrow at 10 a. m. and Sunday at 10 a. m. services will be held at the Jewish Community Center, 16th and Q sts. nw., for service personnel and Government workers. Chaplains David Jacobson and Louis Parris will be in charge.

Rabbi Henry Segal, spiritual leader, will officiate at services today at 7:30 p. m., and tomorrow and Sunday at 7:15 a. m., at B'nai Israel Synagogue, 14th and Emerson sts. nw. Cantor Simon Weiss will chant the services. Overflow services will be held in the vestry hall.

In a Rosh Hashanah message released last night, Senator Robert F. Wagner (D., N. Y.) praised Americans of the Jewish faith for having "contributed their full share" in the Allied victory "over the enemies of freedom and justice."

Jewish residents of Silver Spring and Takoma Park have been invited to hold their Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur services in the social hall of Woodside Methodist Church, 8814 Georgia ave. nw., through the courtesy of the Rev. Philip C. Edwards, pastor, and his official board. Services will be held tonight at 8 o'clock and tomorrow at 9:30 a. m.; September 16 at 7:30 p. m., and September 17 at 9:30 a. m. Rabbi Eli Louis Cooper, a graduate of the Jewish Institute of Religion, New York City, will officiate.

Prince Georges County's Jewish residents will gather today at sundown in the temporary synagogue of the Sligo Park Hebrew Congregation at Riggs and Ager rds., Green Meadows. Jacob A. Kamerow, vice president of the District Zionists, and member of the board of directors of the Jewish Community Council, will lead the services. Sidney Lust has offered use of his property for the services.

The Bethesda-Chevy Chase community group will hold services in the I. S. Turover building, 4725 Bethesda ave., today at 7:30 p. m.; tomorrow at 8:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday at 8:30 a. m.; September 16 at 7 p. m. and September 17 at 8:30 a. m. and 11 a. m. A children's service is set for Sunday at 10:30 a. m.

Bridge

OH, GEORGE! YOU REMEMBER MR. AND MRS. FLOOSIE?
FLOOSIE? YEAH, I REMEMBER HIM. HE NEVER FORGET HIM. HE'S THE FATHEAD I WAS STUCK WITH AT LEW'S A COUPLE OF YEARS AGO. WE WERE PLAYING AGAINST HIM AND SEWARD, AND HE BUTCHERED EVERY HAND HE PLAYED. WHAT ABOUT HIM?

New Policemen Attending School At Rockville

About 20 newly appointed Montgomery County policemen are attending school this week in the county courthouse, Rockville, under the direction of Capt. Guy Jones.

The men are receiving instructions in law enforcement and routine police work. Lectures are being given by Judges Charles W. Woodward and Stedman Prescott of the Montgomery County Circuit Court, State's Attorney Joseph B. Simpson, jr., FBI agents, and commanding officers of the police precincts in the county.

Chief H. Leslie Carlin said last night that plans are being formulated for a three months' course which all policemen in the county will be required to take. The course is expected to begin in the late fall or winter.

Md. Airline Hearings Postponed to Sept. 25

Baltimore, Sept. 6—(AP)—The Public Service Commission announced today that the resumption of hearings on intrastate air service petitions had been postponed from September 11 to September 25.

No reason was given for the move other than the need for further consideration of the proposals by three Maryland airlines.

Hagerstown Plant To Get 'E' Award

Hagerstown, Md., Sept. 6—(AP)—The W. H. Reisner Company, of Hagerstown, Md., will be awarded the Navy sponsored Army-Navy "E" at ceremonies tomorrow in Hagerstown.

The plant, which employs 100 persons, manufactures horizontal plotting tables, wiring boards and coils for magnetic relays.

Rededication Set

Winchester, Va., Sept. 6 (AP).—A rededication of Lebanon Lutheran Church which has been recently improved and repaired will be held Sunday morning with Dr. R. Homer Anderson, Richmond, superintendent of the Virginia Lutheran Synod, as speaker.

Plans Complete For War Fund In Arlington

Plans to raise Arlington's $44,000 quota in the War Fund campaign which opens September 22 are virtually complete, with more than a thousand residents organized into a solicitation crew to canvass every home and business in the county.

Arlington will get more than double its quota in Community War Fund contributions to county agencies during 1946, officials have announced, explaining that $100,000 will be allocated to the county with funds above Arlington's quota being provided by solicitation from county residents employed in Washington.

Largest campaign solicitation unit in Arlington will be that of Frederic G. Dawson, residential chairman. Seven area chairmen working under Dawson have enrolled captains to enlist workers in each community for the drive. They are Frank H. Eastman, Mrs. Floyd Stout, Mrs. C. R. Niklason, J. W. England, Mrs. Beulah S. Goss, Mrs. G. Arthur Fuller, Mrs. Pearl Little and Lieut. Col. George Steteklub.

Other drive unit chairmen are Ray Hopkins, business; Mrs. Frank C. McCoard, apartment developments; Mrs. Annie P. Belcher, colored residents; Calvin H. Haley, advance gifts; A. T. Lundberg, county employes; and Fletcher Kemp, schools.

Plan Cruise Tonight

The Clarendon Volunteer Fire Department has scheduled a moonlight cruise down the Potomac for 8:30 p. m. today.

According to A. C. Chinn, program chairman, a jitterbug contest will be held. Music will be by Jack Cory's band, and Miss Violet Gibson will be toastmistress.

Board Maps Silver Spring Improvements

The Silver Spring Board of Trade yesterday began mapping its community betterment activities for the year after concluding last year's program with presentation of a $1500 check to the Silver Spring Hospital Association.

"Spirited activities will be the keynote of the Board of Trade now that the war is over and reconversion underway," William M. Wright, president, told the trade body at its first fall dinner meeting Wednesday night at the Indian Spring Country Club.

Items the group voted to work on for the year include the traffic situation in Silver Spring, elimination of the viaduct on Georgia ave., dedication of the new Baltimore & Ohio Railroad depot and improving appearances of buildings on Georgia ave. Wright instructed committee chairmen to institute findings immediately on the matters for early action by the group.

Needs of Montgomery County improvement were outlined by the new county supervisor, Willard F. Day, guest speaker, in three categories: Improvement in school systems, public roads and new housing developments. Weighing the income of county revenue against expenditure for these improvements. Day said that commercial establishments would have to take up the load of difference.

Fred L. Lutes, president of the Silver Spring Hospital Association, was presented the $1500 check by James McCann, chairman of the organization's Fourth of July celebration to raise funds for the proposed hospital.

A moment of silence was held by the membership during the dinner in tribute to P. M. Williamson, past president, who died recently.

New members are: Lieut. Col. Ward Caddington, Lucien C. Eure, J. Lindsay Butler, Alexander Perlov, Lee A. Poland, and Charles Solkey. Membership now totals 240 men.

State Democrats To Open Offices

Richmond, Va., Sept. 6 (AP)—Democratic State headquarters for the gubernatorial campaign have been obtained at the Hotel Richmond and will be opened September 15, State Democratic Chairman Horace H. Edwards announced today.

Edwards said he is considering calling an early meeting of the State Committee to discuss plans for the campaign and for the discussion of other party affairs.

It has been anticipated that the Democrats this year will put on possibly the strongest campaign since the Republicans threatened the election of E. Lee through the candidacy of Colonel Henry W. Anderson in 1921.

The Republicans, with the nomination of Senator S. Floyd Landreth, of Galax, served notice some weeks ago that they did not intend to let the election go by default this year, and Mr. Edwards indicated that the Democratic party is ready to meet the challenge of the opposition.

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that contains the full egg yolk. You'll love its fruity taste. Delicious as a cake filling and spread on crackers.
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The Package That Makes a Full Quart

Would a lawyer pick YOU as a juror?

Why do lawyers ordinarily steer away from the too-brainy type of juror? Do lawyers want women in the jury-box when another woman is on trial? A fascinating article in the new September Reader's Digest reveals how famous lawyers have picked sympathetic jurors by spotting such telltale signs as a red nose, a tightly rolled umbrella, a hand-painted necktie. Get your copy before the stands sell out.

Also in this issue

BING CROSBY, INC. As a boy he took two or three voice lessons, but quit when the baseball season began! Don't miss the fabulous success story of "Der Bingle," the voice heard by more people than any other in history.

WORD QUIZ. Does "crass" mean irritable, crude, bitter, or noisy? Adding new words increases your self-confidence, influence, even your earning power. Here's a word quiz that is fun to do; will pay you dividends.

MAN'S BEST FRIEND — a fascinating, heart-warming collection of true stories of the loyalty and intelligence dogs have shown their masters. See if you can fathom the amazing instincts they reveal.

MARVEL OF JET PROPULSION. Will jet-propelled helicopters offer you the safest, pleasantest form of travel? Will your car soon run by this amazing form of cheap power? A fascinating, informative article.

There are more than 30 articles of lasting interest selected from leading magazines and current books, condensed to save you time, in this new issue.

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RAIN DROPS
SAVES SOAP
A-S
RAIN DROPS
The Sky-Blue Powder
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TETLEY TEA
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FINE CLUB
DISTILLED DRY GIN
Bellows Fine Club Gin possesses a soft bland dryness in which no one flavor predominates. It has long been considered by connoisseurs as ideal for use in Dry Martini cocktails and is particularly recommended for long drinks.
4/5 quart 90 Proof
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Is pleased to announce to its many friends that, owing to an overwhelming demand, it will extend the season to Monday, September 24.
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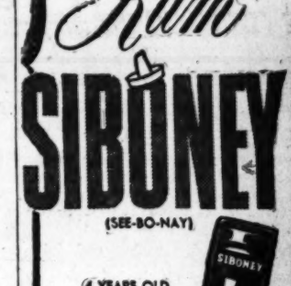

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Neighborhood meeting place! That's where your G. I., home on furlough, can get back in touch with the local goings-on. That's where the words *Have a Coke* start new friendships and seal old ones. Ice-cold Coca-Cola is the center of attraction, inviting all comers to be refreshed and friendly.

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Tigers Beat Yanks, 5-2, After Losing, 14-5

This Morning

With Shirley Povich

This piece has to be all sweetness and light today, because you can't say anything un-nice about Cecil Travis, the drawling Georgia boy who rejoined the Nats yesterday. He's the kind of a fellow who thinks the Army was very nice to let him out when he had only 96 discharge points, 16 more than the required number.

Povich

Travis was a dogface with the infantry in the Ardennes bulge, one of the "Battling Bastards of Bastogne," but yesterday in civilian clothes he was just blushing and saying aw, shucks. He never did know how to act like a hero.

When he used to break up ball games at Griffith Stadium with some of those hits that gave him a lifetime batting average of .327 for his eight years in the majors, the item that bothered Travis most was the fans' applause. He'd tip his cap self-consciously and quicken his trot to the safety of the dressing room.

"Ah guess Ah'm just bashful," he used to say, but it sounded funny coming from a fellow who, with the bases loaded and two strikes against him was always the calmest person in the park.

Back in 1932, Washington fans had heard tell about a kid named Travis down at the Nats' Chattanooga farm who was leading the Southern Association in hitting, and he was brought up to Washington for a tryout the next season. He was supposed to be a third baseman who could hit pretty well.

They let him play his first game against the Cleveland Indians one afternoon and that rumor about his hitting stood up pretty well. In five times at bat, he connected for five hits. But they were funny-looking hits for a left-hander. All of 'em to left field. They looked like lucky hits, but eight years later he was still getting those hits to left field and there was nothing lucky about 'em.

Travis became the problem child of the league's outfielders. They couldn't play him as a left-field hitter because he could pull the ball, too, if they shaded him too much. In eight years with the Nats he batted under .300 only once. Bucky Harris, discussing Travis' hitting one day, paid him the ultimate tribute. "That guy," said Harris, "could hit in the dark."

In the infield, Travis wasn't much in the beginning. He was kind of crude around third base, but he did better at shortstop. There never was anything graceful about his play, but his throwing arm was something to see. He didn't know how to protect himself on the plays at second base, and rarely a week passed when he wasn't getting himself spiked. Nobody ever played more games with more bruises and wounds.

There was a situation on the Washington club back in '35 and '36 when temperamental Earl Whitehill was on the pitching staff and Travis was the rookie third baseman. Travis booted many a ball behind Whitehill, and the hot-tempered pitcher didn't like it. He'd glower at Travis, with his hands on his hips, and call him a "busher." He had Travis jittery, and the lad was unhappy.

Finally Bucky Harris took a hand. He refused Whitehill's demands that somebody else play third base when he was pitching, and told Whitehill to "lay off" Travis. Then he told Travis, "the next time Whitehill gets tough with you, punch him in the nose and I'll back you up." Travis shook his head and said he didn't like to do things like that.

Whitehill never scared Travis, just upset him. Travis was never afeared of any pitcher. That's why he used to get hit with pitched balls more than any other player on the club. He liked to swing at the last moment, and he didn't know how to get out of the way of an inside pitch. He took a lot of nasty cracks.

Thornton Lee, of the Indians, beaned Travis one day, with a fast ball. It was a fearful crack, and Travis dropped like, well, a log, and they carted him off to a hospital in dire fear of a fractured skull. There was no fracture, but Travis was in bed for three weeks.

When he got back into the Washington line-up, the Nats were playing the Indians. And the Cleveland pitcher was Lee, again. It looked like a discouraging coincidence. Travis was so very bat-shy that all he did was triple over the center fielder's head the first time up.

McCarthy's Club Halted By Mueller

By Sid Feder

New York, Sept. 6 (AP).— The Detroit Tigers came within two innings of blowing a crucial double-header—as well as two games of League lead—to the Yankees today, but rallied enough in the nightcap to squeak through with a last-minute split.

The Yanks put on their heaviest home-run show of the campaign to drop the roof in on the Bengals 14-5 in the ouener as a crowd of 43,634—among them 5826 servicemen—registered the proper glee over four circuit smashes and assorted other hits the New Yorkers sprayed around the landscape. But in the nightcap, the Tigers caught up with Bill Zuber's "Tuba Ball" in the seventh and eighth frames to register a 5-2 decision and cash in on Les Mueller's three-hit elbowing.

A Long Day

It took five hours and a quarter to get through a generally sloppily-played afternoon of the National pastime which left the parties of the first and second part here still 5½ games apart, and the Tigers ignorant of what today's proceedings meant until after the Nats, 2½ games back in second place, finish up their lighted festivities in Washington tonight.

Two venerable gentlemen, Rufus the Red Ruffing and Jim Tobin, made their appearance at the start of the opening tilt, but neither stayed long enough to be called even temporary residents. Tobin gave 'way to three more flippers before it was over, and what with 15 walks and 13 hits to Yankee batsmen, the Tiger twirlers were guilty of gross misrepresentation in offering themselves as a pitching staff in this taffy-pull.

Ruffing Also Fails

Ruffing wasn't much better, however, and after he'd walked in a run in the third, given up two more tallies on three hits—among them Jimmy Webb's ground-rule double—in the fourth and provided the Tigers with another pair in the fifth on Roy Cullenbine's sixteenth homer of the year, with a mate on base he was told to take the day off. Walt Dubiel came along then to blank the Detroits with two hits the rest of the way and take the decision.

Meantime, the Yanks had a big time. Aaron Robinson got two of the homers, each time with a mate aboard and in the ninth, Charley Keller and Bud Metheny each clouted a two-run round tripper.

All told, KKeller collected four hits during the proceedings and knocked in five runs. But the batting gag of the afternoon was provided by rushing Russ Derry, the Yankee outfielder, with the help of the Detroit flingers. He walked five times.

Cullenbine came up with homer No. 17 for the year before the day was over. His two-run poke in the seventh inning of the nightcap ended the Tigers' string of goose eggs up to that point and wiped out a two-run edge the Yanks had taken with Nick Etten's homer—his 13th for 1945—in the second.

McCarthy Chased

Then in the eighth, with the bases loaded on two hits and a walk, Hank Greenberg skidded a roller to third. Ossie Grimes, trying for a double play, forced a runner at second but the throw was too late at first, and two runs came home as Nick Etten held onto the ball while arguing with Umpire Bill Grieve.

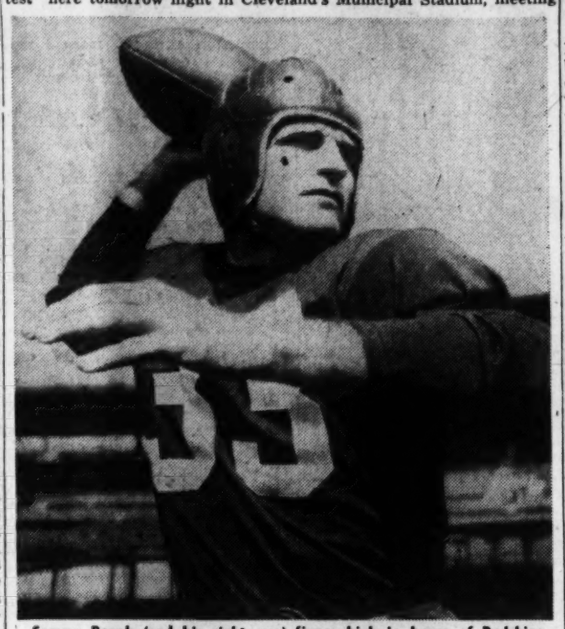
Yankee Manager Joe McCarthy was banished for his part in this "beef" which was based on a claim that Doc Cramer, in running into second, interfered with Frank Crosetti's throw to first. After losing this decision, the Yanks let in the final Detroit run on Rudy York's single to center.

First Game					
Detroit	001	220	000—	5	10	1
New York	014	221	04x—14	13	2
Tobin, Wilson (4), Pierce (4), Caster (4) and Swift; Ruffing, Dubiel (5) and Robinson.					
Detroit	000	000	230—5	9	0
New York	020	000	000—2	7	0
Mueller and Richards; Zuber, Holcombe (8) and Robinson.					

Redskins to Open Exhibition Card in Cleveland Tonight

By Al Costelio
Post Staff Writer

Cleveland, Sept. 6.—The Redskins come up to their first "laboratory test" here tomorrow night in Cleveland's Municipal Stadium, meeting the highly regarded Cleveland Rams in a game Coach Dud DeGroot eagerly awaits as an early proving grounds for his untried, but formidable looking tribe of footballers.



Sammy Baugh (and his right arm) figure high in hopes of Redskins fans as the pros open exhibitions tonight at Cleveland.

With 3½ weeks of diligent practice sessions behind them, during which time they have impressed all who saw, the 'Skins now must face the test of actual competition against the club that many experts are predicting will break the Green Bay-Chicago Bear stranglehold on titular honors in the Western division of the National Football League.

Rams Students of T

The Rams, already with one victory under their belts in the form of a 21-0 triumph over the Pittsburgh Steelers, offer just the test DeGroot wants. The Rams have their own version of Sammy Baugh in Bob Waterfield, a young men who formerly performed with U. C. L. A. and who, according to all advance reports which may be a trifle optimistic, is being touted to challenge the supremacy of "the slinger," who with Sid Luckman of the Bears, holds all the pitching marks in the book.

The Rams, like the 'Skins, use the "T" formation with a Notre Dameish flavor and have in Tom Colella, Fred Gehrke, Pat West, Harvey Jones, Dave Bernard, Moe Scarry, "Red" Conkright, Bill Reith, Steve Pritko, Les Lear and Norm Olsen a conglomeration of excellent ball carrying backs, all with breakaway potentialities.

A sturdy line, headed by Tackles Eberle Schultz, Gil Bouley and former Bear Jim Benton at end showed it was not to be trifled with by its better than looked for showing against the Steelers. Jim Gillette, former University of Virginia back, is another Ram standout and has just about recovered from a training injury and will play tomorrow, probably as a starter. Ada mWalsh, formerly one of Notre Dame's "seven mules" is head coach.

Every Man to Get Chance

Against the strong looking Rams, DeGroot plans to give every man on the squad a shot at action. Thirty-one of the 33 players who made the trip will get into the game at some time or another. Only Sal Rosato, former Villa Nova fullback who has a cracked toe, and Winston Siegfried, former Duke fullback, who will not join the club until tomorrow here or Saturday in Chicago will miss the party. Siegfried is, at present, sweating out his Navy discharge at Bainbridge.

The starting line-up will be quite a mixed up affair, due to the free substitution rule now in vogue. If the Redskins kick off, booter Joe Aguirre will be supported by at least 9 and possibly 10 of the biggest, toughest and hardest tackling Redskin linesmen. As soon as the kick is made, the backfielders will take their places. Then the team will dook something like this: Aguirre, left end; Adams, left tackle; Whited, left guard; Couppee, center; Hanna, right guard; Ungerer, right tackle; Turley, right end; Baugh, quarterback; Akins and Moore, halfbacks, and Seymour, fullback.

Game Affords Look-See for Coach

If the Redskins receive the kick-off, only two backfield men will be in the game, the choice resting between the three Franks, Akins, Filchock and Seno. Then the first offensive backfield of Baugh, Akins, Moore and Seymour will take the field in place of the bigger and harder blocking linemen.

Naturally, the club wants to win its first one. But what is more important to DeGroot than a victory is a look-see at everything in general and his rookies in particular. The championship games a little later are much more important than pre-season exhibitions. Which is why DeGroot will be watching his players much closer than the scoreboard. Which is also why the game was scheduled in the first place.

Retires From Racing

Paris, Ky., Sept. 6 (U.P.).—A. B. Hancock, owner of the Claiborne Stables, announced today that Marshal Field, publisher of the Chicago Sun, would retire from race horse breeding and has authorized sale of his brood mares.

The 13 mares and their eight 1945 colts will be sold at Keeneland's November sales, Hancock said.

Cubs Defeat Giants, 6 to 1, For Borowy

Chicago, Sept. 6 (AP).—Hank Borowy and Bill Nncholson combined toda yto give the league-leading Chicago Cubs their fifth straight triumph, dumping the New York Giants, 6 to 1.

The victory lifted the Chicagoans five full games above the St. Louis Cardinals, who oppose the Boston Braves in a twin bil tonight.

Borowy, the $100,000 pitching beauty recently imported to Wrigley Field, notched his seventh victory while holding the New oYrkers to the same number of hits.

At the plate, Nicholson drove in three runs, two of them coming in the fifth frame, when he drove the bal over the right-field wall with Stan Hack on first. It was Big Bill's twelfth home of the campaign.

Ernie Lombardi's single, Roy Zimmerman's double and Bill Jurges' infield smash were combined in the fourth for the run that cost Borowy his shutout.

Bil Voiselle, who had won three of his previous four starts against thte Cubs, lasted only until the fifth, when Ace Adams was called in for his fifty-eighth relief appearance this season.

New York	000	100	000—	1	7	2
Chicago	011	020	02x—	4	12	0
Voiselle, Adams (7) and Lombardi; Borowy and Livingston. Losing pitcher—Voiselle. Homer—Nicholson, Chicago, 5th (1 on).						

Bucs Rout Flock, 17-5; Durocher Gets Thumb

Pittsburgh, Sept. 6 (AP).Pittsburgh handed Hal Gregg his fifth straight loss, routing Brooklyn, 17-5, today as another round of the Leo Durocher-Umpire Tom Dunn arguments resulted in banishment of the Dodger skipper and Luis Olmo in the fourth inning.

Backed up by a 14-hit attack including a pair of three-run homers by Johnny Barrett and Bob Elliott, Nick Strincevich had little trouble registering his fourteenth success although he yielded 13 safeties.

The rumpus gace in the Dodger half of the fourth when Durocher rushed to the plate to protest a called strike on Olmo. Every Brooklyn player came on the field during the argument which wound up with Frenchy Bordagaray taking Olmo's place at the plate.

Brooklyn	200	000	201—	5	13	2
Pittsburgh	233	504	00x—17	14	1
Gregg, King (3) and Sandlock, Dantonio (5); Strincevich and Salkeld.						

Reds Beat Phils, 4-1, On Fox's 4-Hitter

Cincinnati, Sept. 6 (AP).—Cincinnati's Reds made it two out of three against Philadelphia today, with two to go, winning 4-1, behind a smart six-hit hurling job by Rookie Howard Fox, with only 346 paying fans in the stands.

Not until the ninth did Fox permit scoring. Then, Johnny Antonelli singled and crossed the plate as Jakie Powell lined out a two-bagger. The Reds got seven hits from starter Izzy Leon but drove him from the mound in a three-run fifth inning, and got nothing thereafter from veteran Jimmy Foxx.

Philadelphia	000	000	001—1	6	0
Cincinnati	000	130	000—4	7	0
Leon, Foxx (5) and Seminick, Andrews (3); Fox and Lakeman.					

Show Sept. 28-29 Warrenton Horse

Warrenton, Va., Sept. 6 (AP).—The forty-sixth annual exhibition staged by the Warrenton Horse Show Association will be held September 28 and 29 in Warrenton, with 44 classes scheduled for the two-day showing.

Iincluded will be breeding classes (broodmares, foals, yearlings and 2- and 3-year-old), as well as a number of classes for hunters, to be judged for both conformation and working hunters. Eight classes will be held for juniors.

W. Brook Fuller of Milwaukee, Wis.; Bernard E. Hopper of Winnetka, Ill.; and Rican McKinney of Woodbine, Md., have been asked to serve as judges.

Line Is Key To Ohio State Grid Hopes

Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 6 (AP).—Line up a line an dthe Bucks will be tough to handle is the general opinion in this hotbed of football, where Ohio State University came up with an unbeaten and untied team a year ago.

The Bucks were rated the strongest all-civilian team in the Nation last fall and won the Big Ten championship.

All of the coaches, from Head Mentor Carroll Widdoes down, admit the forward wall is the biggest problem, and Line Coach Ernie Godfrey even calls his task this year "the toughest job I've faced in 17 years of coaching."

Plenty of "Ifs"

It isn't that the boys aren't trying, or that there is a lack of material, it's just that unles sall of the "ifs" in the picture turn out well it will be a predominantly freshman crew in the front line.

The biggest "if", of course, is the physical condition of All-America Guard Bill Hackett. Still not fully recovered from a head injury suffered in an automobile accident, Hackett won't know for another two weeks whether he can play this fall. Another "if" is whether Thornton Dixon, Navy dental trainee, can reach his form of 1940 and 1941 and step into a tackle berth. Still another is the status of Jack Roe, reserve center of 1942, who is slated to be discharged from the Army soon.

Warren Amling, who played both guard and tackle last year, started out as an end in this summer's drill but now has gone back to guard pending a final decision on Hackett. Russ Thomas, a huge veteran who looks like All-America timber, is slated for a tackle job—unless his trick knee folds up.

Backfield Is Bright Side

In a further effort to bolster the line, the Buck coaches have made Jack Liniger, a fine high school fullback, into a center and Ward Wright, another excellent hhig school back, into an end.

The bright side of the picture is the backfield. Gone, of course, is All-America and Heisman Award winner Les Horvath but ready to step into his shoes is Paul Sarringhaus, a star of Ohio State's 1942 national championship team, and recently discharged from the Army.

Apparently set to join him in the backfield are Ollie Cline, regular fullback of last year, and Alex Verdova, a brilliant freshman. The quarterback may be either Bob Dove, a punter de luxe, or John Ehrsam, a reserve last year. And behind them, the Bucks have fine looking reserve strength galore.

In a nutshell, Ohio State looks like this in comparison with last year—slightly smaller than a year ago; greater over-all speed in the backfield; better passing; more all-round backfield strength; a highly uncertain line—it might be very good or it might be just ordinary.

Jug McSpaden, Ben Hogan Tie

Dallas, Tex., Sept. 6 (U.P.).—Long-driving Ben Hogan and Harold (Jug) McSpaden, blasted par by four strokes today to share the lead in the first round of the $10,000 Dallas Open golf tournament.

Curtis Bay Nine Is Broken Up by Loss of Players

Baltimore, Sept. 6 (AP)—The crack Curtis Bay Coast Guard baseball team, one of the most successful of the service nines, has been broken up by transfers to sea duty and discharges.

Yard officials disclosed today that a dozen of the top players on teams which won 50 and lost only 13 to other service teams and beat New York Giants and Philadelphia Athletics, had left the station.

Infielder Lou Klein was discharged and returned to the St. Louis Cardinals; Hank Sauer, heavy-hitting first baseman, went back to the Cincinnati Reds, and Charlie Sipple, who formerly performed for Greensboro, N. C., was expected to join the Baltimore Orioles.

Assigned to sea duty were Don Kerr, formerly owned by Pittsburgh; Mickey Witex, former New York Giant; Hank Majeski, owned by the Yankees; Sid Gordon, New York Giants; Ted Sczepkowski, Baltimore Orioles; Joe Reeves, Harrisburg, Pa.; Garton Del Savio, Cincinnati Reds; Jim Shilling, Cleveland Indians and Manager Andy Jakomis.

Chandler Seeks Okay to Pitch Before Discharge

New York, Sept. 6 (U.P.).—New York Yankee penant chances received a boost today when Pitcher Spurgeon (Spud) Chandler, ace of the Yank staff before his induction, revealed that he may be able to pitch before his September 16 release from the Army.

Chandler said that his present furlough extends beyond his release date and that only approval by American League officials and Baseball Commissioner A. B. Chandler was necessary to restore him to active status. He worked out with the Yanks today.

Pytlak Rejoins Bosox

—— Boston, Sept. 6 (AP). — The Boston Red Sox announced today that Frank Pylak received his discharge from the Nav ytoday and joined the club as a catcher for the remainder of the season.

On the Line

With CONSIDINE

Chicago, Sept. 6.—Jim Crowley, president and commissioner of the All-America Football League, sees no reason why his eight-city circuit won't he successful when it begins playing next year—even if four of the well-established National Football League clubs have been chronic business failures.

CONSIDINE

"We're trying something new that ought to work," the good-natured former coach of Fordham and Navy commander told us, during the recent meeting of his league here.

"We can get off to an earlier start than the National League because we won't have to depend on baseball parks for our fields," he pointed out. "We can start around Labor Day, and our northern teams can finish their home seasons before the real bad weather sets in—and play out the rest of their schedules in our southern cities."

The All-America, whose eight clubs will incorporate themselves for a total sum of two million dollars, will have teams in Brooklyn, Chicago, Cleveland, Buffalo, Miami, Los Angeles, San Francisco and one other semi-southern town yet to be announced.

Backers of the Brooklyn franchise are Mal Stevens (who will also coach), Bill Cox, who left baseball abruptly after a row with the late Judge Landis, and Gerald Smith, of Street & Smith, publishers.

Jack Keeshin, trucker and owner of Sportsman's Park Race Track, is the Chicago backer. His coach will be Dick Hanley. Cleveland is owned by Art McBride, taxicab operator, and Paul Brown will coach at $25,000 a year. Buffalo's coowners are James Breuil and Sam Cordavano, with the latter coaching.

Miami will be owned by Bill Bentley, Harvey Hester and Doug Wykoff and coached by Jack Meagher. Don Ameche and Christy Walsh own the Los Angeles franchise, but have not signed a coach. Anthony Morabito, rich lumberman, owns the San Francisco club. He already has hired Buck Shaw to coach.

Another reason the AA will start early is that it will be largely a roofless league, and thus cannot risk snow or sleet. Chicago has arranged for Soldier Field, Cleveland for its vast Municipal Stadium, Buffalo for its Municipal Bowl, Miami for the Orange Bowl and San Francisco for Kezar Stadium. Ameche and Walsh are trying to get the 100,000 seat Los Angeles Municipal Stadium for their team, and Brooklyn hasn't made up its mind where it will play. Incidentally, the only AA club which has picked a name as yet is Cleveland, where the team will be known as the Browns.

The AA has the money and intention of dipping into the ranks of graduated college stars and outbidding the National League, which heretofore has been able simply to "draft" college stars. If this means war, Crowley says that his old friend and fellow Four Horseman, Elmer Layden, can make the best of it.

The AA also plans to make a big pitch for stars returning from the services. As for coaxing National League players to jump their contracts, AA has an open mind. Some AA owners believe they'll be able to induce any National League star to quit and leap to their league—and if the case ever comes to court the AA will be upheld by any court interested in a man's right to accept a better paying job.

Instead of an East-West playoff game, the AA will have a North-South, to be played in the park of the winning southern team. It hopes that in time the National will accept it as the National Baseball League truced with the American League. If that comes about, Crowley says he'll recommend a 3-game world series between the winners of the two leagues, to be played on a home and home basis.

The league won't be playing for a year but already has signed a lot of first class players. Brooklyn has Glenn Dobbs, Bill Daley and Jack Russell. Chicago has contracts with Billy Hillenbrand and Claude Pieculewicz. Buffalo will have Paul Governal. Miami claims Jim Poole, Giants' end. San Francisco has the great Frankie Albert. Los Angeles has the greater Angelo Bertelli. Cleveland will have Dippy Evans and many an Ohio State star.

Crowley is determined to make a go of the new league, but it hasn't hurt his sense of humor. He showed us two handsomely bound league ledgers and said:

"Well, anyway, we've got prettier books than Elmer Layden has."

When told that Layden had rebuffed AA overtures by tellings the new league's representatives to "go and get yourself a football first," and when further informed that Chicago's Jack Keeshin couldn't buy a football to pose with in a newspaper picture, Crowley scratched his head and muttered, "maybe Elmer's right."

28 Thoroughbreds Nominated For Laurel's Capital Handicap

Laurel, Md., Sept. 6 (AP).—The Maryland State Fair, Inc., announced today that 28 thoroughbreds had been nominated for the 27th running of the $10,000-added capital handicap, opening day feature at Laurel racetrack Monday.

The starting field is expected to be limited to eight or 10 because of the Princeton Handicap, to be run on closing day at Garden State Park Saturday. Both the Princeton and Capital are for three-year-olds and up, and several of those named for the Capital are expected to go in the Garden State feature instead.

Among those named for the Capital was Howard Bruce's Jay Jay, a 13-year-old campaigner that won this six furlongs sprint in 1936 and again in 1940. Mrs. Ames won last year, collecting $7,650.

William Woodward's Apache was assigned top weight of 128 pounds for Monday's feature, with Col. Gustave Ring's Hasteville following at 119. Ring also nominated Happy Bucky.

Others named: H. G. Bedwell's Sollure and Hammerlock, Lee Behymer's Epic Lady, Bobanet Stable's Bay Bit, Sophocles and Ideal Gift, Cedar Farm's Black Gang, E. K. Bryson's Director J. E., and Burning Twig, C. T. Chenery's Hornbeam, Robert F. Curran's Jimmie, Edgehill Stable's High Boss, Victor Emanuel's Forum, William Helis' Greek Warrior and Salto, Mrs. Robert T. Heighe's Adroit.

King Ranch's Depth Charge, L. G. Le Faivre's Hadiwin, Maine Chance Farm's Magnific Duel, Pentagon Stable's the Doge, H. L. Straus' New Moon and Quarter Moon, Joseph Tucci's Nowadays, and W. W. Vaughan's Lanlast.

Post time for the first race is 1:45 p. m.

The Majors

AMERICAN LEAGUE	W.	L.	Pct.	GB.
Detroit	75	56	.573	
†WASHINGTON	73	59	.553	2½
†St. Louis	70	59	.543	4
New York	69	61	.531	5½
Cleveland	65	62	.512	8
Chicago	65	66	.496	10
Boston	63	70	.474	12
Philadelphia	41	88	.318	33

†Does not include twi-night twin bill.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS
St. Louis at WASHINGTON (2), twi-night.
New ork, 14-2; Detroit, 5-5.
Boston, 9; Cleveland, 3.
Philadelphia, 6-1; Chicago, 5-2.

TODAY'S GAMES
St. Louis at WASHINGTON, night.
Detroit at New York.
Chicago at Philadelphia (2).
Cleveland at Boston.

NATIONAL LEAGUE	W.	L.	Pct.	GB.
Chicago	82	47	.636	
†St. Louis	77	52	.597	5
Brooklyn	72	56	.563	9½
New York	73	61	.538	12½
Pittsburgh	72	63	.533	13
†Boston	57	73	.438	25½
Cincinnati	51	78	.395	31
Philadelphia	40	92	.303	43½

†Does not include twi-night twin bill.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS
Chicago, 6; New York, 1.
Pittsburgh, 15; Brooklyn, 5.
Cincinnati, 4; Philadelphia, 1.
Boston at St. Louis (2), twi-night.

TODAY'S GAMES
New York at Chicago.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
Boston at St. Louis, night.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.

Bobby Jones Sees Tougher Foes for Nelson

Miami, Fla., Sept. 5 (AP).—The war will produce some newcomers to golf, but there'll be no overnight miracle players, says Bobby Jones, "because there're no such things in the game."

Here prior to departing on six weeks business tour of Latin American countries, the former golfing wizard of Atlanta said many servicemen had received their first taste of the game during the war, and perhaps a few would be heard from.

But he emphasized there were no such items as "overnight" golf champions.

"Those boys playing in the tournaments today got their start when they were youngsters. They've been at it a long time, and they still have to practice to keep in the groove. Golf is a game which can't be conquered in a few hours.

Return of such professionals as Ben Hogan, Sammy Snead and others should offer a "little more" competition for fairways king Byron Nelson, Jones said.

Texas Governor Picks New Navy Goat Mascot

Fredericksburg, Tex., Sept. 6 (AP). A 2-year-old Angora Billy, picked by Governor Coke R. Stevenson today from the flock of Adolf Stieler, will be the new mascot of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis—Bill H.

The Governor, himself a goat breeder, sifted a pen of champion-type animals of Stieler's Bear Creek Ranch near here.

Raised in the same timbered hills where Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz played in his childhood, the billy is being given to the academy in the admiral's honor.

The goat will be flown from Dallas to Washington and taken by naval plane from there to Annapolis.

Ike Williams 2-1 Favorite Over Moran

New York, Sept. 6—(AP)—Dynamite-fisted Ike Williams, lightweight champion, according to New Jersey and affiliated states, meets Mexican Nick Moran tomorrow night in a "grudge" match that is expected to pack Madison Square Garden.

Williams' National Boxing Association titled will not be at stake since Moran will weigh in at welterweight proportions and the drawing card is the prospect of a fast session of face-pasting over a scheduled 10 rounds.

Curiously, the grudge aspect of the bout does not involve Williams and Moran directly. It stems from the fact that Moran, despite his Irish name wears the national colors of Mexico on his shoulder and he feels that those colors have been lowered into the dust in recent fistic history.

In his only previous appearance in the East, Moran lost an unpopular decision to Bob Montgomery, the New York-recognized lightweight king, and like a lot of people who saw the fight he thinks the verdict was unjust. He previously had outpointed Montgomery in a West Coast fight.

Pittsburgh Stages 'Wagner Night,' Honus Gets $13,877

Pittsburgh, Sept. 6 (AP).—Grand Old Honus Wagner, hailed by President Ford Frick of the National League as "the greatest shortstop of them all," has a check coming for $13,877 from Pirate baseball fans.

The Pittsburg ball club today said these receipts from last night's "Wagner Night," which drew 19,504 paid admissions to see the Pirates-Brooklyn game and Honus, would be turned over to him.

The Pirates had arranged with a committee to give Wagner everything taken in, in excess of a normal turnout of 10,000, which the game figured to draw without the added attraction.

Today, the ball club voluntarily reduced its share of receipts to 5000 paid attendance, accounted for al lexpenses of the game and turned over the balance, less the Brooklyn club's share, to the 71-year-old veteran, now a Pirate coach.

Bosox Beat Tribe, 9-3, As Woods Scatters 10 Hits

Boston, Sept. 6 (AP).—After giving their Pinky Woods a flying start on the mound, the Boston Red Sox today, hammered three Cleveland pitchers for a total of 15 hits while piling up a 9-3 victory.

The Bosox scored six of their counters against Starter Ed Klieman during his three innings of action. The first four batters to face that righthander singled and Bob Johnson's blow drove in two runs.

Cleveland	000	100	002—3	10	2
Boston	231	020	10x—9	15	0
Klieman, Center (4), Salveson (6) and Hayes, Desautels; Woods and Holm. Losing pitcher—Klieman. Homer—Seerey, Cleveland, 9th (1 on).					

Chisox Beat A's, 2 to 1, After Losing by 6 to 5

Philadelphia, Sept. 6 (INS).—The Athletics and the Chicago White Sox split a twin bill today, Chicago taking the nightcap 2 to 1 after dropping the opener 6 to 5.

The Mackmen won the curtain raiser when, with two out in the last of the ninth and the score tied, George Kell singled, scoring Bobby Estalella from second.

In the second game with the score tied at 1-1 in the top of the eighth, Chicago Outfielder Wally Moses slammed a triple to left and rode home on Roy Schalk's deep fly to center.

First Game					
Chicago	010	400	000—5	8	1
Philadelphia	101	002	011—6	10	1
Lee and Tresh; Knerr, Berry (9) and Astreth, Rosar (9).					
Second Game					
Chicago	000	000	010—2	7	2
Philadelphia	010	000	000—1	6	1
Grove and Tresh; Christopher and Rosa.					

New Moon's Effort Wins At Aqueduct

Aqueduct Race Track, N. Y., Sept. 6 (AP).—His task simplified after William Helis' topweighted favorite Olmypic Zenith was scratched, New Moon raced to an easy victory in the Aqueduct Handicap this afternoon. Flying the silks of H. L. Straus, president of the American Totalisator Co. and Tropical Park, the discovery 5-year-old set his own pace over the mile and a sixteenth route and scored by two lengths.

Eurasian, from the Havahome Stable, lasted to save the place by a half length. Rick's Raft, carrying on for the Helin barn, was a belated third in front of Le Havre and Halle.

Winner Was Favorite

The victor, often close but victorious only once in nine other 1945 outings, went postward a 9-to-10 favorite with the crowd of 24,747. His share of the purse ($11,650 gross) was an even $8000. The distance was covered in 1:44 4/5. The Straus chestnut carried 112 pounds, which included Johnny Gilbert.

Although New Moon toted the most actual pounds, the 2-year-younger Rick's Raft, under 109, was starting top weight by the weight for age scale.

McCreary is Idled

Conn McCreary, who had a spill yesterday, showed up here this afternoon but decided to rest up until tomorrow. He had a checkup by track physician John J. Kilgallen, who said the little fellow could have ridden today if he so wished. Among the mounts McCreary passed up was Rick's Raft. Porter Roberts substituted.

It did not look any too promising for New Moon's backers when the ever fleet but often stopping Eurasian hustled after the favorite on the first turn and raced with him at close range into the backstretch however, New Moon had plenty of heart to go with his speed. He drew away before rounding out of the far side and toyed with his company thereafter. Rick's Raft made his rush slightly too late to collar Eurasian.

F. B. Eye Annexes Narragansett Purse

Pawtucket, R. I., Sept. 6 (AP).—Backed down to 4-to-5 by the 12,000 crowd, Sam Garfield's F. B. Eye won the $2500 Midsummer Purse by two lengths today at Narragansett Park.

Ridden by R. J. Martin, the 4-year-old Chance Play colt raced away to an early lead and then gamely withstood the late challenge of the Pine Tree Farm's Drudge. The winner's time for the 1 1-16 miles was 1:46. F. B. Eye paid $3.60, $2.40 and $2.20.

Drudge, restrained until the far turn before making his challenge, returned $2.80 and $2.40. Third went to Miss Constance Flack's Reaping Gold, which closed with late speed to finish a length back of Drudge and pay $3.20 for show.

The double paid $120 to holders of 386 tickets combining Mrs. H. C. Wolfe's Valdina Joe, winner of the first, and Dr. H. G. Tonkins' Weezie Lass, which took the second.

Garden State Test To Jack Madigan

Camden, N. J., Sept. 6 (AP)—Gustave Ring's Jack Madigan became a repeater at Garden State Park when he won today's six-furlong fourth race before approximately 21,000 fans.

Taking the lead early under Apprentice William Cherry's alert handling, the D. S.-owned Jack Madigan soon opened up a two length lead, which he had increased to three lengths after completing the six panels in 1.13 3/5.

Floredna, a rank outsider, followed the winner's pace at all times and several times she became a threat. She was one length better than Hail Vic, which closed ground from the head of the stretch.

Jack Madigan paid $4.50.

Seahawks Fail to Keep Buckeye, Gopher Games

Iowa City, Iowa, Sept. 6 (AP).—Attempts of the Iowa Preflight Seahawks to salvage the first two games on their canceled football schedule failed today when Navy officials refused to permit the games.

Ohio State was to have been played here September 22 and Minnesota on September 29 at Minneapolis.

Sally to Reopen

Durham, N. C., Sept. 6 (AP).—The application of the South Atlantic Baseball League to return to active status next year has been granted, President W. G. Bramham of the national association said today. Member cities are Augusta, Columbus, Macon and Savannah, Ga.; Charleston, Greenville and Columbia, S. C., and Jacksonville, Fla.

Ex-Illini Star Dies

Morris, Ill., Sept. 6 (AP).—Lieut. Jack Berner, 29, former University of Illinois football star, suffered a fatal attack of heart disease in Germany August 17, his widow was notified by the War Department today. He had been overseas about a year with the Army's athletics program.

Post Consensus

AT AQUEDUCT
1—Pete's Best, Carlotta, Queens Chance.
2—Gambling Andy, Ringaway, Valdina Lord.
3—Wheatley-Belair entry, Matrub, Loewy.
4—Ox Blood, Tarawa, Ambitious.
5—Firing Tiger, Great Flare, The Beak.
6—OATMEAL, Brenner Pass, Token.
7—Flaught, Miss Blackout, Mighty Master.
8—Troth, Mahmoudess, Little Shifter.

AT NARRAGANSETT
1—Roman Abbot, Good Gravy, Happy Firecast.
2—Mary Novick, Blanche Furcal, New Party.
3—Caroline F., Polly Lou, Nanny Bender.
4—MARY ALICE, Rough Homer, Pale Call.
5—Lunch Date, Ramser, Wise Decision.
6—Navy, Towaker, Mixer.
7—Thor Barton, Evening Flight, Jarison.
8—Milk Route, Code Master, County Cork.

AT GARDEN STATE
1—Loudoun Boy, Hug Bug, Charlie.
2—FOREVERMINE, Pilate's Fun, Hedgethorn.
3—Tedious Miss, Granlag, First Son.
4—Mamanie, Incitelle, Sue Creek.
5—Miss Lavender, Zax, Sea Bees.
6—War Strategy, Miss Ballad'er, Miss War.
7—Opening Bid, Edenmore, Signal Corps.
8—Lissagria, Our Bien, Farley King.

Yale Coach Rates Team Mighty Good

New Haven, Conn., Sept. 6 (U.P.)—Howie Odell isn't one to beat the drum, but he thinks he's got a mighty good football team at Yale this year—even better than last season's unbeatables.

And for three reasons: He has salvaged seven men, good and true, from the 1944 varsity, along with as many top-notch reserve lettermen; two weeks of summer practice has put the squad in better shape than in past years and "the old Yale spirit is back again."

Odell counts a lot on that spirit. He thought it was a bit shoddy last year, with all the service transfers mixing in, but his team managed to count seven wins and a tie and hold opponents to an accumulation of four touchdowns.

As a matter of fact there's so much spirit to spare now that the young Eli football genius has even picked his tentative first team a month in advance of the opening game. It lines up like this:

Ends—Capt. Paul Walker, who was mentioned on about every All-America last year, and Jimmy Smith, a hard-working holdover and "most improved man on the squad."

Tackles — Dick Hollingshead, who knows how to throw his weight (210—up 15 from last year) around, and Nick Fusilli, inherited from Dartmouth at midseason last year and whom Dartmouth would like to have back again.

Guards—Dave Eicher, fastest man on the squad, and Porky Ballard, who got his chance when Mac Whiting broke a leg last season.

Center—Bull Mantano, 5 feet 6, and 170 pounds of deception.

Backs—Lou Savarese pass perfectionist; Bill Penn, regarded as one of the best in the East; Buzzy Gher, shifted from tackle where he excelled last year, and Tommy Scannell, back from the Navy to play fullback.

Odell is giving the "T" formation another whirl and hopes to put more emphasis on the offensive and repeat the 1944 record with touchdowns to spare.

Practice sessions start again next Thursday with a squad of 35, including 11 promising freshmen. The season opens September 29 aaginst Tufts, and will be followed by Holy Cross, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Brown, Coast Guard and Princeton. All are home games except Columbia and Princeton.

Martinsburg Backfield Star Joins Marines

Martinsburg W. Va., Sept. 6.—Dick Bowers, former Martinsburg High School football blocking back and track dashman, was accepted by the Marine Corps and reported at Parris Island, N. C., for duty.

Bowers played on the crack Bulldog team that won seven and dropped two last year, and ran the 100- and 440-yard dashes on the cinder team. He was graduated in May. A brother, Donny, is expected to replace the former Bulldog on this year's squad.

Aqueduct

By the Associated Press

1—5½; $2500; maiden 2-year-olds; clmng.

Homespun	112	Karenette	112
Miss Calcutta	112	Miss Pebble	112
Little Action	118	Carlotta	112
Our Dot	109	Queen's Chance	115
Playful Jane	115	Susan Time	118
Grand Manners	112	Cosa	102
Jingle Bells	112	El Jo-Ann	102
Queen of May	118	Good Pasture	109
Sunshade	112	Tetrafettle	112
Stage Song	112	Pete's Best	109

2—1⅛; $2500; 3-year-olds up; claiming.

Peak Load	114	Contemplation	120
Sea Base	114	†Count Daunt	120
Global	120	Ringaway	120
Bras	111	Thin Air	114
Valdina Lord	120	Jacian	120
Victory News	110	Snicklefritz	107
Gambling Andy	120	†Llanero	120
Bourmont	114	Showtown	114
Voltiant	114	Sun Flame	120

†Green Hills Stable and Mrs. J. H. McTague entry.

3—1⅛; $3500; 2-year-olds; allowances.

Eastonian	111	†Hippodrome	111
Matruh	116	Fort Schuyler	111
Joaljoy	116	Did He	104
Leeway	116	Jingle Jangle	116
†Liberation	111	Highest Bid	111

†Wheatley Stable and Belair Stud entry.

4—1⅛; $3000; 3-year-olds; allowances.

Squanimous	120	Parawa	115
Galumph	114	Ambitious	114
Bonfire	107	Steel Chain	120
Bright Scholar	113	Flight Deck	120
Sting Price	114	Ox Blood	120
Boston Boy	114	Pusano	120
Helvetian	113	Colleague	120
Delphian	114		

5—Ab. 1¾; $5000; 3-yr.-olds up; hurdles.

Wolfberry	138	†Galactic	147
War Trophy	135	Lieut. Well	137
†Great Flare	143	†Binder	136
Knight's Amor	130	†The Beak	142
Albatross	148	Bisby	133
Kennebunk	135	†Flying Tiger	148

†Mrs. F. A. Clark entry.
‡Mrs. E. D. Weir entry.

6—1⅛; $5000; 3-year-olds up; class D.

Bold Dan	112	Oatmeal	122
Yukon	115	Reply Paid	108
Spoon Bread	112	Brenner Pass	118
Blue Whistler	114		

7—1⅛; $3000; 3-year-olds up; claiming.

Happy Indian	115	Miss Black Out	114
Mighty Master	118	Islam's Islam	117
Timeless	108	Liquid Lunch	110
Lucky B.	111	Comenow	110
Light of Morn	112	Swimmin' Hole	115
Flaught	120	First Fun	119

8—1⅛; $3500; 3-year-olds up; class D.

Little Shifter	105	Fire Sticky	118
†Mahmoudess	111	Fleet Air	112
Blue Flight	105	Crystal	112
†Adventurous	112	Troth	112

†J. Dushock and Mrs. E. D. Jacobs entry.

AQUEDUCT SELECTIONS (Fast)
1—Little Action, Stage Song, Good Pasture.
2—Count Daunt, Sun Flame, Gambling Andy.
3—Matruh, Wheatley Stable, Jingle Jangle.
4—Squanimous, Ox Blood, Galumph.
5—No selection.
6—OATMEAL, Yukon, Blue Whistler.
7—Flaught, Light of Morn, Mighty Master.
8—Mahmoudess, Little Shifter, Troth.
—Louisville Times (F).

1—5½; $2500; 2-year-olds; claiming.

†Ruling Time	120	(Luther)	3.10 2.90 2.70
†Butchie	116	(Permane)	2.90 2.70
Dual Purpose	111	(Flynn)	7.00

Isolationist, Cold Facts, Court House, Jarvis Bay, Cadet Carl, Don O'Sullivan also ran. Time, 1:14.

†Mrs. E. Milberg-Millbrook Stable entry.

2—1⅛; $2500; maiden 3-year-olds up.

Let's Dance	114	(Luther)	14.30 6.90 5.10
†Guarama	116	(Permane)	4.70 3.30
Big Sun	107	(Zbarbnic)	11.50

Ace Star, Conielia, Nonresistance, Which Cup, Lancet, So Secret, Rare Mate, Big Bid, Joly Fellow, *Csadmus, *Major Action also ran. Time, 1:24⅘.

*Field.

DAILY DOUBLE PAID $34.10.

3—2 miles (hurdles); maiden 3-year-olds up.

Silver Run	150	(Owen)	12.30 5.50 3.60
Rollin Light	150	Roberts)	9.60 3.40
Quonset	148	(Cruz)	2.50

Lord Hairan, Nofazmal also ran. Time, 3:50⅕.

4—⅝; $3500; 2-year-old fillies.

Pure Gold	115	(Kirkland)	12.70 6.60 4.20
Upper Level	115	(Gilbert)	15.20 7.40
Vaser Trail	115	(Atkinson)	3.00

Russian Action, Dorothy Brown, Sixty Minutes, Musical Comedy, Donna M. G., Windgo Shopper, Paper Cup, Darby Dunn, Ararat also ran. Time, 1:13⅘.

5—¾; $3000; 3-year-olds; allowances.

Viveka	116	(Guerin)	9.20 5.70 3.20
Blenross	111	(Zufelnic)	12.30 5.70
Liberty Trip	118	(Wright)	2.70

Psychist, Bonnie Dale, Mi Marietta, Miloe, Reaping Time, Rome East, Darby Dyne, Chess Queen, Needlecase also ran. Time, 1:12⅘.

6—1⅛; $10,000 added; 3-year-olds up.

New Moon	112	(Gilbert)	3.80 2.60 2.20
Eurasian	107	(Kirkland)	3.80 2.80
Rick's Raft	109	(Roberts)	3.40

Halle, Le Havre also ran. Time, 1:44⅘.

7—1⅛; $3500; 4-year-olds up; allowances.

Nursery Tale	118	(Wright)	11.10 5.40 3.20
Nevlew	118	(Bierman)	22.70 13.70
Chance Mate	116	(Luther)	4.40

Albuldo, Cheesestraw, Stick Kitty, Peace Fleet, Bel Reigh, Just John, Sir Song, Romanock, Rome Flight also ran. Time, 1:46⅘.

8—1⅛; $2500; 3-year-olds up; claiming.

Jan Que	119	(Atkinson)	6.90 2.40 2.20
Grandpal	122	(Wright)	2.30 2.20
Mortified	116	(Roberts)	4.30

Turf R. Purple Heart, Spread Eagle also ran. Time, 1:54⅘.

Martinsburg Builds Eleven 'Round Rookies

Martinsburg, W. Va., Sept. 6.—After a full week of drilling, Coach John C. Coburne admits that if his Martinsburg High School Bulldogs are looking forward to another good season, it will be up to a big, rough rookie line and a pair of veteran passers, Jackie Laidlaw and Martin Brenner.

The Bulldogs, who marched to seven victories against two defeats last year, lost virtually all their material—so much, says Coburne, that he can count the veterans on the fingers of one hand. The veteran mentor for the past few days has been sending his squad through long drills in an effort to put some polish on it before the season gets under way in two weeks with Waynesboro, Pa.

Coburne has been concentrating mostly on the forward wall, and, headed by veteran guard Whitey Robertson, promises to develop. The tall, lean coach has high hopes for rookies Sonny Morris, strapping 200-pound tackle, and Gerry Jack, 287-pound tackle. These boys, who have been shining in practice, will offer plenty of help to Robertson.

Another bright prospect for the line is Donny Bowers, a small and shifty center. Bowers, a junior, has been proving his ability both at passing the ball back and blocking, despite an undersized physique. Lone running back returning is Chub Stevens, who ate up plenty of yardage last year.

Aggies Get Skyscraper To Match Bob Kurland

Stillwater, Okla., Sept. 6 (U.P.)—James Moore, 6-foot 10-inch goal shooter from Fayette, Ala., arrived at Oklahoma A. and M. College today for enrollment, giving the Aggies a skyscraper basketball player almost rivaling lofty Bob Kurland.

Moore is 19 and weighs 210. Aggie Coach Henry Iba was optimistic that his new lanky player would develop into another nationally known such as All-America Kurland, who will play his final season as an Aggie this winter. Kurland is 7 feet tall.

Ferriss to Have 'Day' In Boston on Sept. 23

Boston, Sept. 6 (U.P.)—Rookie Dave Ferriss, the Red Sox 20-game winning pitcher, will be honored September 23 at Fenway Park in a "Ferriss Day" celebration, it was announced tonight.

Honorary cochairmen of the committee in charge are Gov. Maurice J. Tobin of Massachusetts and United States Senator Leverett Saltonstall. Ferriss has been hampered by asthma for the past few weeks, and may have to undergo an operation when the baseball season closes. His ailment brought him an Army discharge early this year.

Narragansett

By the Associated Press

1—1-70; $1800; maiden 3-year-olds up; clg.

Murex	113	Easy Date	106
Mascout	104	Expendable	107
Good Gravy	101	Mountie	112
Roman Abbot	119	Happy Forecast	110
Karen Q.	105	Valdina Haven	106
Pilot Light	113	Setting Trick	110
One Look	109	Domestic Blen	106
Supperville	116	Rough Ally	113

2—3½; $1800; maiden 2-year-olds; clmng.

Blanche Pursel	106	East B.	115
Chain Bay	113	Fleet Brother	114
New Party	114	Miss Oblocky	115
Beulah	111	Miss Weezie	111
Gay Annabelle	113	Sycasel	106
Nath	113	Odd Goods	116
Mary Novick	115	Kate's Boy	114

3—3½; $2000; 4-year-olds up; claiming.

Mattie Sue	111	Polly Lou	111
Caroline F.	111	Nanny Bones	113
Speed Up	111	Brown Dancer	118

4—2½; $1800; 3-year-olds up; claiming.

Bright Arc	110	Rough Money	112
Shake Sir	115	Mary Alice	114
Celemin	107	Lady Derby	112
Shasta Ko	107	Fair Call	117
Shoshoni	107		

5—3½; $1900; 4-year-olds up; claiming.

Smoothy	108	Pretty Lady	108
Tumult	111	Lightfoot Lee	113
Indian Trace	111	Ramsey	111
Hayal	111	Dispose	115
Lunch Date	115	Reformatory	118
Wise Decision	106	Red Teo	111
Felt Hat	111	Easy Blend	111
Tell Me More	113	Mister Big	111

6—1⅛; $2500; 4-year-olds up; allowances.

Mixer	115	Linwood Jim	109
Navy	117	Darby Cue	114
Towakee	109	Heat Wave	117
Link	109	Chain Mist	108

7—1⅛; $2000; 3-year-olds; allowances.

New Boom	113	Evening Flight	112
Fox Rime	109	Fox Master	113
Hex	113	Thor Barton	109
Jarison	108	Son Admiral	113

8—1⅛; $2000; 3-year-olds up; claiming.

Code Mentor	115	Roy H. S.	111
Milk Route	115	Attendant	108
County Cork	111	General Jack	111
Big Raid	115	Tee Midge	111
Materialize	115		

NARRAGANSETT SELECTIONS
1—Rough Ally, Roman Abbot, Easy Date.
2—New Party, Odd Goods, Nath.
3—Caroline F., Speed Up, Caroline F.
4—Bright Arc, Shake Sir, Mary Alice.
5—REFORMATORY, Wise Decision, Tellsmore.
6—Heat Wave, Navy, Mixer.
7—Thor Barton, Fox Rime, Hex.
8—Code Mentor, Big Raid, Milk Route.
—Louisville Times (F).

1—¾; $2000; 4-year-olds up; claiming.

Valdina Joe	115	(Rollins)	18.20 7.80 5.00
Rule of Rajah	115	(Balsarotti)	6.00 4.60
Ticca	105	(Manley)	5.40

Superlative, Out Front, South Drive, Fast Tempo, Light Tyrant, To Town James, Bristol Boy, General Planet, Queen Advice also ran. Time, 1:13⅘.

2—2½; $1900; 3-year-olds; claiming.

Words of Love	107	(Martin)	7.60 4.20 3.60
Mi Bob	113	(Hettinger)	4.60 4.40
Rotate	109	(Manley)	12.60

Marandy, Hoodoo Lady, Multi Air, Mountain Run, Marius, Son o' Ted, Sure Chance Fair, Ship, Jr. also ran. Time, 1:12⅘.

DAILY DOUBLE PAID $120.

3—3½; $2000; 3-year-old maidens.

No Bounds	118	(Hettinger)	15.40 6.60 4.80
Court Ace	118	(Kobart)	7.80 4.80
Wings of Wrath	110	(McKeever)	3.80

Faro Hygro, Ollie Simmons' Affinity, Speedy Reward, High Taps, Time Stitch, Brevrome, Black San, Sibels also ran. Time, 1:12⅘.

4—¾; $2000; 2-year-olds; allowances.

Tascosa	110	(Keene)	32.80 10.40 6.80
†Gay Moonbeam	113	(Turnbull)	4.20 3.20
Diadoma	113	(Rollins)	3.40

†Pore and Aft, Hasty Blue, Undertown, Pharlo, Marmin, Janemoh, Theatrical Boy, Jackie Babs, Zacs Bill also ran. Time, 1:12⅘.

†W. W. Adams entry.

5—1-70; $2000; 3-year-olds; allowances.

Shore Patrol	110	(Brennan)	8.60 4.60 3.20
I Conquer	113	(Lynch)	4.60 2.60
Count Bill	113	(Turnbull)	3.40

Duke o' Balu, Taxi King, Yaf, Vans Vickie also ran. Time, 1:44⅘.

6—1⅛; $2500; 3-year-olds up; allowances.

F. B. Eye	106	(Martin)	3.60 2.40 2.20
Drudge	115	(Paradise)	2.80 2.40
Reaping Gold	111	(Chaffin)	3.20

Do Reigh Mi, Star Whiz, Pistol Pete also ran. Time, 1:46.

7—¾; $1900; 3-year-olds; claiming.

Unquitable	114	(Paradise)	12.60 4.60 4.40
Vampire	114	(Hettinger)	4.60 3.60
Nonyaw	110	(Maschek)	43.20

Brass Cannon, Stormy Bill, Single Up, Make Fast, Linda M. Maxwave, Fleet Sister, Dixie Bound, Florida Breeze also ran. Time, 1:13.

8—1⅛; $1900; 4-year-olds up; claiming.

Roman Governor	106	(Owens)	9.40 3.80 3.40
Star Boarder	111	(Scabo)	3.40 3.40
Tina Sanjour	105	(Scott)	6.20

Hemo Lion, Avirab, Jockarando, Bell Clapper, Majorette also ran. Time, 2:00.

Skin Cracked Between Toes?

Get a jar of MERCIREX (*mercy-rex*) today from your druggist. Hundreds have discovered how its SIX active medical ingredients often promptly relieve itching, burning, oozing, cracking which are usually a sign of athlete's foot—helps guard against local infection. 3 million jars used. Must relieve or money refunded. 35c jar. Economy Size (3 times as much) 60c.

MERCIREX For The SKIN

Arlington Enrollment 347 Below '44

Although enrollment at Arlington County schools on the September 5 opening day was only 9941, or 347 less than last year's first-day figure, School Superintendent Fletcher Kemp predicted yesterday that the final school population figure will be larger than that for the 1944-45 school year.

Professor Kemp pointed out that pupils also will be accepted for enrollment in December and in March in Arlington County schools.

With a full roster of teachers in Arlington schools, classroom work now is under way in all schools except Dolly Madison Junior High School, where pupils will begin regular classroom work on September 17. The delay is being caused by the fact that the new school plant there is incomplete, due to the inability of the contractor to get delivery on floor materials. Pupils who expect to attend the school and who have not yet registered may do so by calling E. W. Paulette, principal, at Glebe 9348 between 9 and 12 on school days during the intervening period, Kemp said.

Students at the Washington-Lee night school may continue to register through next week, although classes start September 10, the school superintendent pointed out. He said that added interest is being shown in the night school with introduction of classes in dramatic art, which are being given for the first time this year.

W. & M. Seeking Gridiron Opponents

Williamsburg, Va., Sept. 6 (AP).—Coach Rube McCray said he was endeavoring to find some additional opponents for his William and Mary football squad as a result of the cancellation of two games with Fort Monroe on September 22 and North Carolina Pre-Flight on October 6. Otherwise the Catawba game on September 29 will be the only contest for the Indians before mid-October.

Mobile Sells Helms

Mobile, Ala., Sept. 6 (AP).—Catcher Johnny Helms has been sold on approval to the St. Paul club of the American Association, President Edgar Allen of the Mobile Baseball Club announced tonight from Little Rock. It was also announced that Infielder Dan Jablonski, recently signed by the club, will not be eligible for play in the Shaughnessy play-off series.

Garden State

By the Associated Press

1—¾; $2500; maiden 2-year-olds; clmng.

Ron Light	115	Hug Bug	110
Airily	115	Jacoped	118
Loudoun Boy	118	Cherie	115
Black Money	110	Lady Georganna	110

2—¾; $2500; maiden 3-year-olds.

Flint	120	Pilate's Fun	120
Hedgethorn	120	Hads Paul	120
Valdina Decoy	120	Marbacka	120
Miss City	115	Forever Mine	115

3—¾; $2500; 4-year-olds up; claiming.

Aime Again	107	Knickerbocker	109
Pompa Amori	107	First Son	116
Gay Brigadier	116	Alatomo	105
Gallant Witch	106	Blue Steel	117
Spin Along	114	Tennessee Maid	108
New Flame	108	Granlag	112
Tedious Miss	112	The Demander	114

4—¾; $3500; 2-year-olds; allowances.

Bogieville	110	Mamanie	113
Quelle Belle	115	Gray Star	113
Curfew Girl	105	Sue Creek	118
Datura	110	Incitelle	115
Good Cross	108		

5—¾; $3500; 3-year-olds; allowances.

†Zax	119	Sea Bees	114
Eddiegw	122	†Miss Lavender	114
Spartacus	116	Big Party	119

†Mrs. R. H. Heighe entry.

6—1-70; $4000; 3-year-olds; allowances.

Miss Ballad'er	112	Miss War	117
Cherry Pop	120	Gum Drop	109
War Strategy	120		

7—1⅛; $4000; 4-year-olds up; class D.

I'll Be Back	113	Arakan	108
Signal Corps	105	Opening Bid	122
Edemgee	111		

8—1⅛; $2000; 4-year-olds up; claiming.

Beyond Hope	111	Lee Ella	105
Lassagria	116	Dollar Bay	108
Farley King	105	Gungor	116
Escolar	119	Our Bien	114
Whichock	106	Bare Cupboard	108

GARDEN STATE SELECTIONS
1—Jacoped, Airily, Hug Bug.
2—Forever Mine, Pilate's Fun, Hedgethorn.
3—First Son, Miss Tennessee Maid.
4—Good Cross, Mamanie, Sue Creek.
5—Big Party, Eddiegw, Zax.
6—War Strategy, Cherry Pop, Miss War.
7—Opening Bid, I'll Be Back, Signal Corps.
8—CONQUER, Lassagria, Our Bien.
—Louisville Times (F).

1—¾; $2000; 3-year-olds up; claiming.

Twink Shot	117	(Young)	38.40 20.30 8.70
Calcutta	117	(Snellings)	27.40 10.90
Caesar B.	114	(Jessup)	2.70

Bit of Nerve, Grades, Farmer's Girl, Gingerman, Equipped, Devon Cream, Miss Fair, Black Knight, Spirit Level.

2—2½; $2500; 2-year-old maidens.

Love My Gal	110	(Wood)	27.20 11.50 6.40
Alanay	118	(Clark)	14.80 6.90
I Believe	118	(Jessup)	4.10

Flying Level, Lady Noonday, Ballistic, Rose Hairan, The Fakir, Lombock, Bright Wave, Brambletie, Comaid also ran. Time, 1:14 1-5.

DAILY DOUBLE PAID $358.70.

3—3¼; $2000; 3-year-olds; claiming.

Pendragon	118	(Young)	4.70 3.40 2.80
Lady Dellmere	110	(Wood)	3.80 3.30
Edgemere	118	(Scocca)	11.00

Mirbriar, Fairy Time, Silver Bling, Art Chance, Charfoot, Homeric, Graymar Lassie also ran. Time, 1:15.

4—3½; $2500; 3-year-olds; claiming.

Jack Madigan	112	(Cherry)	4.50 3.60 2.80
Floredna	106	(Wood)	34.50 11.90
Hail Vic	113	(Mills)	5.90

Cold Shower, Veteran, Gold Beach, Gone Chance, Big Bottle also ran. Time, 1:13 3-5.

5—1 mi.; $5000; 3-year-olds; allowances.

Mochina	109	(Buxton)	26.90 9.80 7.00
Dolly Varden	112	(Wood)	7.80 5.70
Blue Deck	117	(Snellings)	6.10

Vrondi, Transflint, Ginokum, Jeanavie, Katylea, Gallies also ran. Time, 1:40 2-5.

6—1⅛; $5000; 4-year-olds up; allowances.

Feather Bob	109	(Root)	27.70 8.80 4.30
Milkwhite	104	(Padgett)	3.90 2.70
Plane Shadow	112	(Snellings)	3.00

Bellwether, Markobob, Army Belle, Plucky Raider also ran. Time, 1:12 1-5.

7—1⅛; $3000; 3-year-olds up; claiming.

Court Blenheim	108	(Wood)	7.60 4.30 3.10
Swing Shift	113	(Buxton)	4.50 3.10
Roll Shot	110	(Covalli)	4.00

Dancing Archie, Hazel's Play, One Century, Flight Man, Light Landing, Valdina Bruce also ran. Time, 1:54 3-5.

8—1⅛; $4000; 3-year-olds up; claiming.

Bright Remark	106	(Buxton)	6.70 3.40 2.90
Squadron	111	(Clark)	3.70 3.30
Omaha Mike	112	(Wood)	5.30

Sons Style, Prepossessing, Gypster, Saxon Paul, Sundial, Smoke Puff also ran. Time, 1:46 1-5.

Grin and Bear It By Lichty

"It's loose talk, gentlemen, to say that I'm not familiar with the vital issue of the day! How else would I be able to evade them?"

Nelson B. Bell About the Showshops

'A Bell for Adano' Is Ringing Triumphantly On Screen at Palace

BASED ON John Hersey's Pulitzer Prize novel of the same name, the Twentieth Century-Fox production of "A Bell for Adano," which yesterday supplanted "Incendiary Blonde" on the screen at Loew's Palace Theater, unfolds its story against a stark wartime background, although in the accepted sense it is not a "war picture."

Roy Roberts

It is, rather, an imaginative and at times highly colored exposition of the problems confronting American Military Government in bringing order out of the chaos left by the big guns in the countries of Europe where the war was pitilessly and ruinously fought.

To bring poignance and something of power to his interpretation of a condition as broad as a continent, Mr. Hersey centered his narrative in a little coastal town in Italy and the highly personalized lives of its simple people.

How closely to the original Lamar Trotti and Norman Reilly Raine may have adhered in shaping their script one who has not read the book is unable to say, but the suspicion is strong that an overweening anxiety to achieve "comedy relief" may have resulted in the flagrant distortion of many of the characters—more especially those Italian-Americans back on their native soil who attempt to render first aid to the AMG. More than one of them seem to have been cast in the mold of sheer burlesque.

This, however, is only a minor impediment to the picture's major purpose of depicting in what manner a little human understanding and sympathy can bring peace and peace of mind to a people frightened and bewildered by the bitter and bloody experiences through which they have passed.

The action is put under way by the arrival of Major Joppolo in the shell-shattered town of Adano in a jeep driven by Sergeant Booth as advance guard of the American occupation forces. Hardly have they set Army boot on rubble when the seemingly dead and deserted village comes alive with a motley populace, enticed from their warrens in the wreckage by a cowering curiosity and overpowering hope of succor.

The Bell Must Ring

Their most immediate need, it develops incomprehensibly enough, is the restoration of the town bell, long since melted into cannon by the uprooted enemy. For centuries it had been the symbol of the little city's methodical daily life. It had summoned the faithful to prayer, the merchants to the market place, the fishermen to their boats, the housewives to their domestic tasks and the children to their play. It was more important to the people's sense of security than the water, food, clothing and shelter of which they stood in such desperate need.

Major Joppolo, sensing something of the spiritual essence of the deeply emotional people from whom he had distantly sprung, will see what can be done about it.

More pressing seems the order from headquarters that the roads into Adano shall be closed to civilian traffic to facilitate the movement of Army transport. This means that the fishermen cannot bring their catch into the town to relieve the starvation hunger, the water-cart must stand idle and civilian existence remain at a precarious standstill.

So Major Joppolo countermands the order of his general and for a time gets away with it, thanks to the ingenuity of Sergeant Booth in misrouting mail, burying vital communications under heaps of official "deadwood" and otherwise monkey-wrenching the speedy functioning of strict military efficiency. At least, it gives the major a breathing spell.

This is sympathetically utilized in resolving the town's political antagonisms, listening to the ingenuous protestations of Tina, Adano's sole feminine free-thinker, and otherwise conducting an administration of common sense and helpfulness as opposed to the letter of brass-hat law.

It works amazingly well until headquarters finally catches up with

Mary Haworth's Mail

Matron, 24, Felt and Proclaimed Affinity For Music Teacher, a Lad of Genius, 21; Since Then He Dodges Her; She Asks Why?

DEAR MARY HAWORTH: I am 24, with a husband overseas and a baby 18 months old. I am a musical and artistic genius, although without a piano at home and next to no training, I have had very little opportunity to do anything with my talents. Yet I can do sketches and write and play music that astound people.

I married to get away from my most unsatisfactory home environment and because I thought sex hunger was driving me mad. I didn't realize until recently that my emotional tension was due to artistic frustration, and that this is why I've never fitted in to normal situations with normal people.

A short time ago I arranged for music lessons with a boy musical genius, and I know what I am talking about when I use the word, "genius." He is 21 and I fell desperately in love with him. He speaks my language from first to last, even taking the very words out of my mouth. We had rather a passionate session the first lesson and he asked me to go out with him then, but I told him I didn't dare. Next week he acted altogether different and now he won't give me lessons any more.

She Feels Lost Away From Him

I FEEL such oneness with him, such complete inner harmony, that I am lost away from him. Yet he says he doesn't love me or any girl and never will love anything but his music and his teacher. He avoids me to the extent of hiding behind cars if I see him on the street, which make me wonder if he is coaxing me to give chase, since I am the married one.

I might have his love by now, I almost think, if I hadn't been so boldly aggressive in telling him all about myself and my feeling for him right at first. I made an awful fool of myself, I know, and the chances are I'll stay with my husband and have a better life than I could ever hope for with this mad genius. But I love his peculiarities because they are identical with mine. What do you make of his avoiding me the way he does?

W. K.

Boy Is Scared Half to Death

DEAR W. K.: I think your volcanic emotional eruption on first meeting scared your boy genius half to death before you had finished, and made him feel as if, in making advances, he had been waving a bone at a man-eating tiger. I think he is taking cover in deadly earnest when he dodges behind cars at sight of you now; and that he probably has nightmares in which you pursue him like "The Hound of the Baskervilles."

Your sense of oneness with him, of complete inner harmony, is pure delusion, as proved by his alarmed rejection of your society after you had laid aside reticence to address him as an affinity. It is not uncommon for lonely, imaginative, untaught minds—denied any schooling in the psychology of conduct and emotions—to flirt with this type of mistake when trying to burst the bonds of uncongenial environment and frustrating circumstances.

She Is Carrying Mistake Too Far

BUT you are carrying the mistake too far when you treat the stuff of your day dreams as though it were factual reality; and you had better stop it, in defense of sanity. In these adventures in phantasy, always the trumped-up hero is somebody alien to the dreamer's everyday experiences—because the less she knows of his true character and case history, the easier it is for her to invest him, imaginatively, with those peculiar (always self-photo) qualities she ascribes to her soul-mate.

In idolizing this startled lad, after miscasting him in the role of your "other self," you are really burning incense to yourself, not loving the boy for himself at all. Which indicates that starved hunger for appreciation, understanding and artistic recognition is at the root of your lightning fixation.

M. H.

Mary Haworth counsels through her column, not by mail or personal interview. Write her in care of The Post.

Reducing Not Confined to Huffpuff Ways

By Ida Jean Kain

Nobody wants to steam through a set of huffpuff exercises the first thing in the morning . . . or at any other time for that matter!

The exercises that keep the midriff nice and slim aren't the huffpuff kind at all. Stretching does it. Here's one.

Lie flat on your back, take it easy and get a fine, three-way stretch. You are flat on your back. Now fling the left arm up and back on the floor, and at the same time stretch the left leg over the right and touch your foot to the floor beyond. Then take a good luxurious stretch. Ease the leg and arm back and stretch with the right leg and arm, slow and easy. If you feel like stretching a few more times, fine, pull slim through the middle.

Now, still on your back, flex one knee. That's a very restful position, it takes the strain off the back. All there's to it is to flex alternate knees to the chest, with the other leg stretched straight down, and stretch arms overhead. To put starch in the backbone, keep the small of the back pressed smack against the floor throughout. That reflexly tones the abdominal muscles.

To really get the kinks out of your spine, tuck your feet under a chest of drawers and grasp the leg of a heavy chair or the bed with your hands, then pull.

Sliding Back To Old Habit Isn't Unusual

By Myrtle Meyer Eldred

Mothers should be prepared for a return to uncleanly toilet habits some time after good habits seem to have been established.

It is well to keep remembering that there are many "dips" at which time a child tends to return to his previous level of behavior. Then there is a sharp rise when he tends to exceed his past performances. In the end, of course, the behavior becomes established.

Mrs. R. H. says that up to six months ago she did not have much trouble with the toilet habits of her nearly 3-year-old daughter. "At that time she had a touch of diarrhea and when it cleared up the troubles began.

"She soils her panties whenever she needs to go the toilet. I have pleaded with her, tried to shame her and given her severe paddlings, but to no avail. I ask her if she needs to go to the toilet and she says no every time and in the very next minute she'll wet or soil herself."

It is this emotional way of dealing with this typical behavior which is so doomed to failure. You arouse the child's determination to defeat your purposes, instead of to cooperate with you.

Go back to your early methods of training, when you did not "ask" the child if she had to go to the toilet. You took all the responsibility for keeping her dry and clean.

Do this now. Put her on the toilet at stated intervals, not in a mean and angry, but in a helpful way. Do not make the intervals too short, but do keep them by the clock. If she has an accident and she may—do not scold her but remind her to wait until you take her.

AMERICAN SERVICEMEN dreamed of home with its good food, comfortable living quarters, adequate clothing and spiritual blessings while in foxholes, coral reefs and mud huts. Now it's up to us to hold the line when shopping so that apple pie, chocolate cake and other symbols of the American home will be within their financial reach

Martha Ellyn's Platter Chatter

Keep Your Eye on Price Tags To Help Win Battle of Inflation

We have become more fully aware of the precious heritage of the American home. Current with this realization is a pent-up demand for material things to provide a more interesting and easier way of life.

Stabilization Director William H. Davis has said that we need a better standard of living, although it may be four or five years before a 40 or 50 per cent increase in standards is achieved. To reach this high level will necessitate adjustments. Industry will have to whirl right along to provide jobs for the million of returning service men and women. Wage increases may be necessary to set things in motion. But even though wages are increased, it is planned to hold down prices. Consumers will be saved the disaster of paying unreasonable prices IF they keep their eyes on the ball while shopping.

Marriage at Peak

You have only to consider the millions of marriages during the war to know that there will be spirited buying. Prof. Sumner Slichter of Harvard, chairman, Research Advisory Board of the Committee for Economic Development, said:

"The war has stimulated marriages, with the result that a million more couples than normal have been married during the last four years. A high proportion of the 6,600,000 couples married during the past four years have purchased little household equipment. The accumulated need for household goods after the war will reach new highs."

Professor Slichter says this concerning the future demands:

"During the last four years individuals have saved a hundred billion dollars, as much as they would have saved in 14 years at the 1940 rate. They have increased their cash, bank deposits, Government securities, and other liquid assets far more during the last three years than during the entire previous 150 years of the republic."

To provide millions of jobs, satisfy the backlog of pent-up needs and keep a financial balance is going to require profound planning and the consumer's constant vigilance. The homemaker spends the greater portion of the dollar, so it is going to be her responsibility to help Uncle Sam to chalk up another victory—a victory over INFLATION.

Compare Prices of Goods

It sounds fantastic when we read that an imitation linen dress bought in Paris costs $475. Food, too, in war-ravaged countries is obtainable only at exorbitant prices. Compare our present living costs with those of World War I and appreciate President Truman's statement:

"When we look at the whole record, I think that our price control and stabilization program has been one of the most remarkable achievements of this war. Had it not been for OPA and the stabilization program we should have had runaway inflation. In other countries, runaway inflation has sown the seeds of tyranny and disorder. In this country we have kept inflation under control. OPA has helped to make it possible for our fighting men to come home to a stable and prosperous economy."

To keep inflationary forces from breaking through and destroying present values will take but a little consideration from each of us. The homemaker will need to keep the following in mind when shopping:

1. **Know the ceiling price of every purchase.**
2. **Refuse to pay more than ceiling price.**
3. **Report all overcharges to War Price and Rationing Board or to your OPA district office.**

Shoppers who counter with the reasoning that they have ample means to pay any price for merchandise are not giving consideration to the millions of servicemen who find it necessary to count every penny to be able to feed their families. They have seen enough while in foreign service to realize what happens when inflation hits—bread, $3.50 a loaf; milk, $4 a can.

After the Shooting

Recall the food prices after World War I and know that inflation is deadly. In 1920, 10 pounds of sugar cost $2.65. Today 10 pounds costs 70 cents. The $1.95 difference will buy a few items.

For 20 months after World War I Armistice prices rose twice as fast as during the war—almost half the inflation came after the shooting had stopped. If the homemaker would avert a similar situation now she should pay only ceiling prices. If sugar, soap flakes and other hard-to-get items are difficult to obtain at the right prices, she should not dig deeper into the pocketbook and pay inflation prices. A survey has shown that almost 90 per cent of the grocers realize that price control is necessary. Don't let the other 10 per cent convert you to high prices.

Every homemaker should fall in line with the suggestions of the Government agencies who are doing everything to avert inflation. The job of preventing it is too great for any one agency. For that reason, Chester Bowles, administrator, Office of Price Administration, has wisely said:

"We must have the help of business and the general public if we win this decisive home-front battle."

Miss Betty Marker and Miss Marjorie Marker, daughters of Maj. Leo Merrill Marker, Chaplain Corps, USA, and Mrs. Marker, have left for school. Miss Betty Marker to attend college in New York and Miss Marjorie Marker to enter college in Wooster, Ohio.

Miss Fitzgerald Home

Miss Margaret Mary Fitzgerald is at her home in Swamscott, Mass., for a visit.

Guests in Poconos

Mrs. H. P. Harnsberger and Mrs. James C. Parker, jr., were recent visitors at Pocono Manor, Pa.

Mrs. McIntire Addresses Waves; Mrs. Spencer Waters Returns

By Marie McNair

Mrs. Ross T. McIntire, wife of the Surgeon General of the Navy and the President's personal physician, has no ambitions to be a public speaker. Yet, given the subject of aid to the blind and she's apt to rise to unknown heights as an orator.

That's just what took her to New York yesterday. She is to deliver an address to the graduating class of the Waves at Hunter College, trained for work in the rehabilitation of the blind.

Mrs. McIntire's interest in those who cannot see was an accidental encounter some years ago with a young blind boy in San Diego, Calif. She had been asked by a friend if she would read to this boy for a certain period each day.

Soon she found herself with a slate, a stylus and a Braille manual, and she set to work to learn the method by which the English language is transcribed into the dots and dashes of Braille. Since she began transcribing, Mrs. McIntire has written more than 10,000 pages.

Over the years Mrs. McIntyre has been closely cooperating with the National Library for the Blind, which distributes its material throughout the country. She also gives her services to the Red Cross Service for the Blind and since Pearl Harbor has spent much time at Bethesda Naval Hospital giving valuable assistance in the rehabilitation program for casualties.

A cheery voice which came over the telephone yesterday could have belonged to nobody but Mrs. Spencer Waters, just back from a summer at Southampton, Long Island, and bubbling oved with enthusiasm about her new summer home.

Mary Waters has bought an old barn, but it's not without a history for its architect was none other than the great Stanford White. Mary already has drawn plans for a 40-foot living room, with two bedrooms, two baths and a dressing room upstairs.

Hospitable soul that she is, Mary Waters hardly has given herself enough time to unpack her bags before she begins to think of her friends. She'll have a small luncheon on Monday at the Mayflower as a farewell to Mrs. Jefferson Graves, who is returning soon to her home in San Francisco.

* * * *

I felt like calling in Scotland Yard after a day's effort spent in locating Mrs. Charles McNary, widow of the Senator from Oregon, who has just arrived in town.

Recently in Canada with her young daughter, Charlotte, Mrs. McNary came to town to be with her sister, Miss Mary Louise Morton, who was a patient at Doctors Hospital. After telephone calls to the Mayflower, where the McNarys used to make their home, to Doctors Hospital, to Miss Morton's former home, and finally to an old friend, I learned that Mrs. McNary and her sister are living in Georgetown at Mrs. McNary's house, which has been under lease.

But there is no telephone.

Miss Ericson Chooses Date

Miss Coral Elizabeth Ericson, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Richard August Ericson, has selected Saturday, September 22, as the date of her marriage to Lieut. Robert Bly, USN, Washington, formerly of Charles Town, W. Va. The ceremony will be held in Walter Reed Memorial Chapel.

The prospective bridegroom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Vincent T. Bly, Leesburg, Va.

Visit in Gotham

Lieut. Comdr. Benjamin R. Kittredge, USNR, and Mrs. Kittredge are in New York for several days and are at Hampshire House.

Ration Points

September 7, 1945

SUGAR: Sugar Stamp No. 38 became valid September 1 for five pounds of sugar. Sugar stamp **No. 37** was by-passed and will not be validated.

MEATS AND FATS: Red stamps **L-1** through **Q-1** became valid September 1 for 10 points each. Red stamps **V-2** through **Z-2** and **A-1** through **K-1** remain valid for 10 points each. Meat dealers will continue to give two red points in exchange for each pound of used kitchen fat turned in.

SHOES: Airplane stamps **Nos. 1, 2, 3** and **4** in book three continue valid indefinitely.

Town Talk

By Eva Hinton

REHOBOTH BEACH, Del.—Until the post-Labor Day exodus cleared out some of the crowd it was harder to find a parking space on Rehoboth ave. than it is on F st. in Washington. Police went up and down in a scout car POLITELY asking people not to park double.

Traffic lights at the cross-streets on Rehoboth ave. have long since been removed, as they caused more congestion than they cured. They have been replaced with stop signs, and at the most crowded hours the police direct traffic as skillfully as any of their big-city colleagues.

In fact, the Rehoboth police are one up on the big-timers when it comes to the after-dark shift. In Rehoboth the cop waves you on with an illuminated baton that gives the effect of a huge elongated firefly swooping about.

But the swoops are very meaningful and perfectly understandable and the police say that the luminous batons have made their night traffic direction much easier. The batons came from England, where they were invented for use in the blackout during the bombing, and they were procured for Rehoboth by a friend of the police department.

When the batons arrived they were fitted with discs which allowed such a tiny spot of light to show that it was invisible from the air. But the Rehoboth police, having no enemy planes to fear, soon removed the discs in favor of more illumination.

Now they just smile complacently when strangers stop in traffic to say how "pretty" is their traffic directing.

AMONG the Washingtonians lately enjoying a holiday at Rehoboth are Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Robert Schenck and Mrs. Schenck's daughter, Claire Phillips. Claire's long, flaxen pigtails caused a murmur of admiration whenever that young lady emerged from the waves long enough to remove her bathing cap.

Chatting with attractive Mrs. Joseph McCammon on the beach the other day we reminisced about the summer when she, as Margo Small and Mrs. Douglas Laing, Warrenton, then Sally Harris, took a house at Rehoboth and ran it as a vacation spot for their friends and relatives.

The brought along the Harris' family cook, an amiable colored woman who wielded pots and pans with skill and angelic good humor, and never was better food consumed under pleasanter circumstances.

One appreciative "boarder" took to calling the girls' venture "The Chateau." He felt that only a chateau could make a setting worthy of such good fare. And "chateau" it has remained to all of us gluttons who were privileged to eat there.

THE CHATEAU was a haven for mothers of vacationing smallfry because not only were there good things in profusion to satisfy sea-side appetites but there was an early supper served for the children.

This meant that the youngsters were fed and were happily churning themselves up on the boardwalk merry-go-round by the time their elders sat down to a peaceful dinner.

Unhappily, I don't believe that the chatelaines of the chateau made a single penny of profit. But it didn't discourage them because they both soon married and took to raising families of their own. Mrs. McCammon's family, a boy and a girl, were enjoying the surf under the watchful eyes of their father even while we were talking.

Vice Admiral George D. Murray who accepted the surrender of the Japs at Truk is a Washingtonian when he is not at sea. He and his witty and handsome wife (she is a cousin of the Duchess of Windsor) own a charming little white painted brick house on Q st. in Georgetown.

Craig-Garvey Troth Is Told

Announcement has been made by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Craig of the engagement of their daughter, Bettina Margaret, to Capt. James Ross Garvey, AAF, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Garvey, Cleveland, Ohio. The wedding will take place at 4 p. m., October 27, at the Walter Reed Chapel.

Miss Craig attended the University of Virginia and is a graduate of Wilson Teachers College.

Captain Garvey, who recently returned from two years in Africa with the Air Transport Command, is a mining engineer graduate of Ohio State University, Columbus.

Underwood & Underwood.
MRS. JAMES L. BRAINERD
. . . Will live in Washington

Home Rites Unite Couple In Marriage

Announcement has been made by Rear Admiral Robert Alfred Thebald, USN retired, of the marriage of his daughter, Mrs. Frances Theobald Dietz, to Lieut. James Lamb Brainerd, USNR, son of Mrs. Thomas Estey, San Francisco, and the late Mr. Brainerd, on August 31 at the home of Capt. and Mrs. Rufus A. Thayer, Washington. After a short wedding trip the couple will live in Washington.

The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. William N. Thomas, rear admiral Chaplain Corps, USN.

Mrs. Brainerd was graduated from the Bishop School, La Jolla, Calif., and Vassar College in 1934. Lieutenant Brainerd is a graduate of Stanford University, class of 1930.

Fowlers Tell Of Daughter's Marriage Rites

Mr. and Mrs. John Thomas Fowler, Woodside Park, Md., announce the marriage of their daughter, Frances Leonie, to George William Powell, jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Russell, Hudson, N. Y., August 23, at the Church of SS. Peter and Paul, Chicago, Ill. The couple will live in Denver, Colo., where Mr. Russell is employed.

The bride was given in marriage by her father, and Miss Helen C. Russell, sister of the bridegroom, was maid of honor. The bridegroom's father was best man. The bride wore a pale blue frock with white accessories and an orchid corsage. Following the ceremony, a reception and dinner took place at the Stevens Hotel.

Mrs. Russell was graduated from Holy Cross Academy and attended Southern Seminary, Buena Vista, Va. Mr. Russell, a veteran of Guadalcanal and other campaigns, was a patient at Walter Reed Hospital for a number of months.

Emily Osborn, Hugh McKinnie Are Engaged

The engagement of Miss Emily Osburn, chief petty officer, USCGR, to S/Sergt. Hugh O. McKinnie, jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. McKinnie, Takoma Park, Md., has been announced by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. Burr Osborn, Takoma Park.

Miss Osborn enlisted in the Waves in 1942 and received her training in Stillwell, Okla. She later transferred to the Spars, and is now stationed at Coast Guard Headquarters, Washington.

Sergeant McKinnie has recently returned from Italy, where he served as radio-gunner on a B-24. He wears the Air Medal with three oak leaf clusters and the Presidential Unit Citation. At the time of his enlistment, he was attending Maryland University.

Farrs Plan Series of Parties To Say Farewell to Washington

As a farewell to Washington Mr. and Mrs. Thomas M. Farr are entertaining at a weekend house party with almost a dozen guests with them from out-of-town and more from Washington asked to take part in the weekend festivities.

Mrs. Farr will leave shortly to return to her country home in Haddonfield, N. J. Mr. Farr, counsel for the Bureau of Ordnance, USN, will stay on in the Capital for some time.

Staying with the Farrs are Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Green and Mr. and Mrs. John K. Acuff, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Edwin G. Scobel, Haddonfield; Mr. and Mrs. William Wallace Farr, Bristol, Pa.; Lieut. Horace Mallory, Chicago, and Lieut. Karl Kretlow, Dallas, Tex.

Mr. and Mrs. Farr will entertain at a supper party and treasure hunt tonight, a dinner at the Shoreham tomorrow evening and a noontime breakfast on Sunday.

Guests from Washington who will attend all three parties are Lieut. Comdr. Lathrop Flinton, Lieut. Comdr. William B. Palmer, jr., Lieut. and Mrs. Nicholas Sharf, Miss Agnes Butterworth, Lieut. Alexander Collins, Capt. and Mrs. Benjamin Lowery, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. William Wells and Lieut. William Hagey, USNR.

Sara Jane Terry's Engagement Told

Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Kiggins Terry of Washington announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Sara Jane Terry, to William Raymond Lee, AUS, son of Mrs. Faison Lee and the late Mr. Lee, Mount Olive, N. C.

The wedding will take place in the near future.

Makes REAL CORN MUFFINS in a jiffy
Man, that's eating!
Shedd's
BELMO
CORN MUFFIN Mix
Mother Grand
CORN BREAD WAFFLES PANCAKES Too!
READY TO MIX · EASY TO FIX
SHEDD-BARTUSH FOODS-ALSO MAKERS OF KEYKO MARGARINE-OLD STYLE SAUCE

Hear 'em Crackle!
Kellogg's
RICE KRISPIES
"THE GRAINS ARE GREAT FOODS"
W. K. Kellogg

• Kellogg's Rice Krispies equal the whole ripe grain in nearly all the protective food elements declared essential to human nutrition.

WOMEN '38 to 52' are you embarrassed by HOT FLASHES?

If you suffer from hot flashes, feel weak, nervous, highstrung, a bit blue at times—due to the functional "middle-age" period peculiar to women—try this great medicine—Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to relieve such symptoms. Pinkham's Compound HELPS NATURE. It's one of the best known medicines for this purpose. Follow label directions.

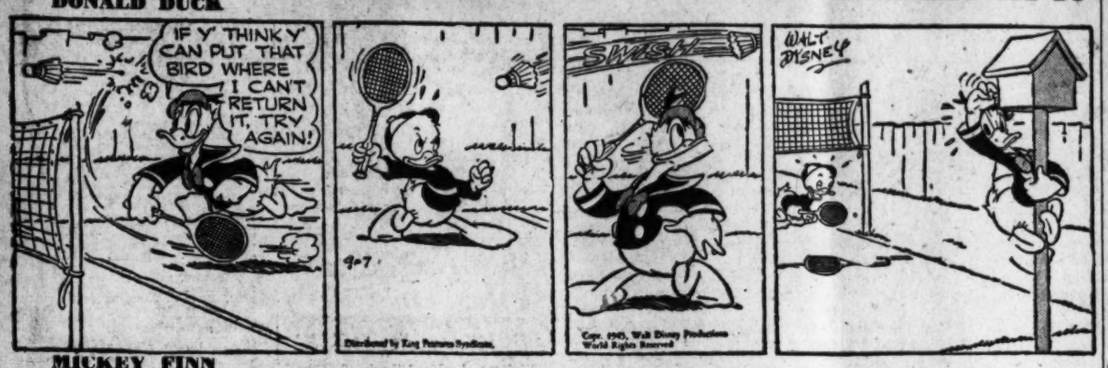
TERRY

HERE'S THE DEAL... WE'LL BE DOING ONE BIG POLICE JOB OUT HERE FOR A LONG TIME...
YES, SIR, COLONEL CORKIN...
I'M PITTING TOGETHER A FIGHTER GROUP TO ACT AS AN AERIAL RIOT SQUAD... LONG RANGE AIRCRAFT, LOW LEVEL SPECIALISTS, READY TO GO ANYWHERE, ANYTIME!
HIGH DOG!
WHAT TYPES OF AIRPLANES, SIR? P-51? P-47?...THE P-61 MAKES A HOT DAYLIGHT FIGHTER, TOO!...OH, BOY, TERRY, WAIT TILL THOSE MARINE PILOTS SEE US CHEWIN' UP THE O-ZONE IN THE LATEST ARMY EQUIPMENT!
OR—NOT YOU TWO! YOU'RE SCHEDULED TO GO BACK TO THE UNITED STATES AND TAKE IT EASY!

MARY WORTH

DID YOU MEET MR. WALKER, FLAME? HE INSISTED ON WAITING OUTSIDE FOR YOU!
YES--I SAW HIM, MRS. WORTH!
WE HAD A NICE CHAT!--HE'S REALLY A FINE YOUNG MAN!
SURE! HEART OF GOLD! (WHICH IS A PRETTY POOR SUBSTITUTE FOR THE STANDARD MODEL!)
I WAS HOPING HE'D ASK YOU TO DINNER! --WE'RE OUT OF RED POINTS HERE--!
COME TO THINK OF IT--I WAS ASKED!--EXCUSE ME!
HELLO, KID KOYLE?--THE LADY HAS RELENTED! HOW ABOUT PICKING UP A RAINCHECK ON THOSE GIFT GROCERIES?

DONALD DUCK


IF Y' THINK Y' CAN PUT THAT BIRD WHERE I CAN'T RETURN IT, TRY AGAIN!
SWISH
WALT DISNEY
9-7
Distributed by King Features Syndicate.
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MICKEY FINN

DO YOU FEEL STRONG ENOUGH TO LISTEN TO SOMETHING THAT THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY WOULD LIKE YOU TO DO FOR HIM, UNCLE PHIL?
NO--BUT GO AHEAD! WHAT IS IT?
SO SERGEANT HALLIGAN THOUGHT YOU COULD APPOINT BRANNIGAN AND FLANAGAN AS HER SPECIAL GUARDS AND--
WAIT A MINUTE! DID YOU SAY--CLARIBEL TITE?
YES--THE WOMAN WHO OWNS THAT BIG ESTATE OVER ON FAREWELL POINT!
AND SHE WANTS THE GUARDS TO LIVE RIGHT ON THE ESTATE?
THAT'S RIGHT!
MICHAEL--THE JOB IS TOO BIG FOR BRANNIGAN AND FLANAGAN -- I'LL HANDLE IT, MYSELF!

DIXIE DUGAN

WHERE'S SUPPER? WHERE'VE YOU BEEN?
PLAYING A LITTLE GAME OF "HIDE AND SEEK" --MISTER DUGAN--
WE'VE BEEN SEEKING YOU THE LAST FEW DAYS--NOW IT'S YOUR TURN TO BE "IT"
HUH?
SO TRY AND SEEK YOUR SUPPER, MISTER DUGAN
SLAM
BUT-- LEMME EXPLAIN
DON'T BOTHER HER NOW, PA-- I MEAN "FATHER"--I'LL GET SUPPER

DON WINSLOW

ROYAL JEWELS! HERE I COME, STEM!
TOP O' THE EVENIN'! TWO LIPS! HOW ABOUT A DRINK?
NO THANKS, STEM-- HOW ABOUT THE PIGEON BLOOD RUBY?
HOLD IT, GORGEOUS! NOT SO FAST! SIT DOWN--I'VE NEWS FOR YOU!
MEANWHILE
IT'S A NEW MOB ATTACKING THE CITY-- JEWEL THIEVES!
BUTTON MY LIP!

CHIEF WAHOO and STEVE ROPER

BETTER JUMP FOR IT, MOPTOP!--I CAN'T EVEN STEER THIS NAG, LET ALONE STOP HER!
JUMP?--AN' BUST MY SKULL ON TH' PAVEMENT? HERE! GIMME THEM STRAPS, ZEBRA!
THIS JOB TAKES MUSCLE --AN' YOU AIN'T GOT ENOUGH TO PULL TAFFY--!
I'LL SHOW THIS BUZZARD BAIT WHO'S BOSS? --- WHOA UP, YUH---!
SWELL, MOPTOP! NOW YA HAVE COOKED US!
SNAP!

WINNIE WINKLE

WHAT DEPARTMENT WOULD I TURN THIS--
WHOM DO I REPORT THIS---
I'LL PUT YOU BOYS STRAIGHT ON ALL THESE THINGS!!
HOW MANY COPIES DOES THIS SCHEDULE REQUIRE?
WHERE DO I FILE THIS REPORT?
IF YOU WANT TO KNOW ANYTHING, ASK ME!
I'VE GOT TO FIND A WAY TO KEEP THOSE EX-SERVICE MEN AWAY FROM MISS WINKLE'S DESK-
OUT OF BOUNDS

KING OF THE ROYAL MOUNTED

THERE'S A RANCH HOUSE--MEBBE I CAN GET SOME BREAKFAST THERE--OOOPS!
JEEPERS THAT'S FORY! TH' GUY WHAT WANTS T' KILL ME 'CAUSE I SAW HIM MURDER SLICK JON!
HAW, HAW! YOU WERE A SAP T' BREAK JAIL, BILLY--NOW EVERY-ONE'S SURE YOU KILLED SLICK! HA-HA-HA!
AND CORONER WEBB GOT RID O' FOOT LOOSE-- TH' ONLY WITNESS THET KNOWS YOU DIDN'T DO IT!
CORONER WEBB! SO HE'S IN ON THIS! NO WONDER I'VE BEEN ON TH' SPOT!

MYRTLE

LOOK AT THAT! THOSE ARE THE LETTERS I GAVE YOUR FATHER TO MAIL THREE DAYS AGO!
IF HIS HEAD WASN'T FASTENED ON WITH RUBBER BANDS, HE'D LEAVE IT ON THE PILLOW WHEN HE GETS UP!
YEH, POP IS SO DUMB I DON'T SEE HOW HE FINDS HIS WAY HOME FROM THE OFFICE!
NO WOMAN CAN TALK THAT WAY ABOUT MY HUSBAND!

Today's Radio Programs

THE WASHINGTON POST
Friday, September 7, 1945

FRIDAY — WASHINGTON — E.W.T.

	WMAL 630	WRC 980	WOL 1260	WINX 1340	WWDC 1450	WTOP 1500
	News, 6, 7, 8:30. Prelude, 6:05-7. John Edwards, 7:45. Town Clock (Trafton Robertson), 7:10-9.	News, 6, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:30. Bill Herson, 6:05-9. Weather, 6:30.	Top o' the Morning, 5:32. News, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8. Musical Clock, 6:05. The Paigos, 8:30.	Jerry Strong, Wake Up With Winx, 6:05-9. News, 6, 7, 8.	Wake Up at 6. Mike Hunnicutt, 7-9. Devotions, 6:45. News, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15.	Corn Squeezin' Time, 5:45. News, 6:45, 7:30, 8. Mahoney, 7:40.
9 :00	Breakfast Club	Fun and Folly with Ed East and Polly	Frazier Hunt	News; Music in Air	Clean Up; Capt. Cash	News; Godfrey
:15	" "	News; Wright	Harrington Sisters	Music in the Air	Capt. Cash Club	Arthur Godfrey
:30	" "	Broadway Melodies	Marshall Adams	Musical Reveille	What's New	" "
:45	" "		" "	" "	Songs for the Service	Home Service Daily
10 :00	My True Story	News	News; Billy Repaid	News; Music Hall	Bing Crosby	Valiant Lady
:15	" "; News	Lora Lawton	Overseas Interviews	Music Hall	Capt. Cash Open House	Light of the World
:30	Betty Crocker	Road of Life	Art Brown	" "	News; Open House	Evelyn Winters
:45	Listening Post	Joyce Jordan	at the Organ	" "	Capt. Cash Open House	Bachelors Children
11 :00	Breakfast With Breneman	Fred Waring	News; Arthur Gaeth	News; Symphony	Blessed Eventer	Amanada
:15	" "	" "	Elsa Maxwell	Toch's	Tuffy Topics	Second Husband
:30	Ruth Crane	Barry Cameron	Take It Easy Time	Quartet for Strings	Prize Show	A Woman's Life
:45	" "	David Harum	What's Your Idea?	(Budapest Quartet)	" "; News	Aunt Jenny
12 :00	News; Evans	News; Improvisations	News; Wm. Lang	WINX News	Password Please	Kate Smith Speaks
:15	Tod Malone	Look to This Day	Morton Downey	Movie Snapshots	"	Big Sister
:30	Glamour Manor	Matinee Today	Talk of the Town	Casa Cugat	News; Missing Persons	Helen Trent
:45	" "	" "	Love Notes; Music	Luncheon Lyrics	Personal Problems	Our Gal Sunday
1 :00	Baukage Talking	Nancy Osgood	Luncheon With Lopez	News; Bouquets	All Sports Parade	Life Can Be Beautiful
:15	Constance Bennett	" "	" "	Musical Bouquets	Tony Wakeman	Ma Perkins
:30	Music Box	Gardening	News; Billy Repaid	" "	All Sports Parade	Margaret MacDonald
:45	(Trafton Robertson)	Leif Eid	John J. Anthony	" "	Tony Wakeman	Young Dr. Malone
2 :00	(Ida Clark)	Guiding Light	News; Cedric Foster	News; Off the Record	All Sports Parade	Two on a Clue
:15	" "	Today's Children	Jane Cowl	Off the Record	Tony Wakeman	Rosemary
:30	Chester Bowles	Woman in White	Queen for a Day	" " "	All Sports Parade	Perry Mason
:45	Treasury Salute	Betty Crocker	" " "	" " "	Tony Wakeman	Tena and Tim
3 :00	Accent on Music	Woman of America	News; Melody Caravan	News; T for Two	All Sports Parade	Aunt Mary
:15	" " "	Ma Perkins	Melody Caravan	T for Two	Tony Wakeman	Janice Gray
:30	Ladies Be Seated	Pepper Young's Family	" "	" " "	All Sports Parade	News, Bill Shadel
:45	" " "	Right to Happiness	" "	" " "	Tony Wakeman	Easy Aces
4 :00	Jack Berch Show	Backstage Wife	News; Songs for You	News; Rhythm Range	All Sports Parade	GE House Party
:15	Accent on Music	Stella Dallas	Melody Caravan	Rhythm Range	Tony Wakeman	" " ; News
:30	News; Evans	Lorenzo Jones	" "	Jam for Supper	All Sports Parade	Sing Along Club
:45	Hop Harrigan	Young Widow Brown	" "	" "	Tony Wakeman	" "
5 :00	Terry and Pirates	When a Girl Marries	News; Quot. America	News; Music Hall	All Sports Parade	Stump Us
:15	Dick Tracy	Portia Faces Life	Harmony Hall	Music Hall	Tony Wakeman	" "
:30	Jack Armstrong	Just Plain Bill	Superman	" "	Sinatra vs. Crosby	News; City Desk
:45	Tennessee Jed	Front Page Farrell	Tom Mix	" "	News; Theater	The Factfinder
6 :00	News; Agronsky	News; Leif Eid	News; Music	WINX News	Theater of the Air	Mahoney, Costello
:15	Ida Clark	Musicade	So the Story Goes	Cleanup Time	News; Melody Lane	Jimmy Carroll Sings
:30	Earl Godwin	Musicade; Bergman	Johnson Family	Dinner Date	Melody Lane	"6:30 Show"
:45	Invitation to Lisbon	Lowell Thomas	Russ Hodges	" "	Sports Roundup	News; Harsch
7 :00	Headline Edition	Chesterfield Club	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	News; Marching	Supper Club	Mommie and the Men
:15	Raymond Swing	World News	This Is the Ice Age	Treasury Salute	Romantic Rendezvous	Vic and Sade
:30	The Lone Ranger	Stringtime	Cab Calloway's Orch	Walter Kelsey	Roosevelt Hotel Orch.	Jerry Wayne
:45	" " "	Herson in Person	" "	" "	News With Austad	
8 :00	Blind Date	News; Highways in Melody	Sizing Up the News	News; Music	Engineers' Show	
:15	(Arlene Francis)	Correction Please	Richard Eaton	Magic in Music	" "	Aldrich Family
:30	Redskins vs.	" "	Freedom of	Town Opera House	Dougout Chatter	" "
:45	Cleveland Rams	" "	Opportunity	" "	St. Louis vs	Adventures of the Thin Man; News
9 :00	" "	Waltz Time	Gabriel Heatter	News; Symphony	vs. Washington Nats	
:15	" "	" "	Real Life Stories	Borodin's	" "	It Pays to Be Ignorant
:30	" "	People Are Funny	Spotlight Bands	Symphony No. 2	" "	" "
:45	" "	" "	(Will Osborne)	(Mitropoulos)	" "	Those Websters
10 :00	" "	Dunninger (Mentalist)	Leave It to Mike	News; Stardust	" "	Rexall Show
:15	" "	" "	" " "	Stardust	Tenth Inning	" "
:30	" "	Sports Newsreel	T. Dorsey's Orch	Moonlight Cocktail	News; Super Session	Harry James
:45	" "	To Be Announced	" " "	The Drifter	Super Session	" "
11 :00	" "	News; Music	News; Billy Repaid	WINX News	Don Parker Show	News, Daly and Howe
:15	News; Hour Dreams	Richard Harkness	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Musical Roundup	" " "	Arch McDonald's
:30	Hour of Dreams	The American Story	Reconversion and Jobs	Traffic Court	" " "	Moondial
:45	" "	" "	George Olsen; News	" "; Music	" " "	Feature Story

W3XO—F. M. 43200 K.C.

7:00 p. m.—Jerry Sears
7:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights
7:30 p. m.— " "
7:45 p. m.—Little Show
8:00 p. m.—News
8:10 p. m.—Hawaiian Echoes
8:30 p. m.—Danca Time
8:45 p. m.— " "
9:00 p. m.—Easy Listening
9:15 p. m.— " "
9:30 p. m.— " "
9:45 p. m.— " "
10:00 p. m.—News
10:05 p. m.—Concert Hall
10:30 p. m.— " "
10:45 p. m.— " "

T FOR TWO
Mid-afternoon relaxation — 50 minutes of soothing music for your listening pleasure.
3:10 to 4:00 P. M. Each Weekday
WINX—1340 on your dial

CRANBERRY BOGGS

FROM NOW ON MISTER BING MUST PAY CASH!! HE IS JOBLESS!
OKAY!
IT'S A LUCKY THING MY CREDIT IS STILL GOOD. HERE COMES THE CHECK!
GORSH WOTTA MEAL (SMACK)
TEN DOLLARS EVEN--HERE I'LL SIGN IT -- CHARGE IT TO MY ACCOUNT!
SORRY! YOU'LL HAVE TO PAY CASH!!
--I'LL SUE! HOW DARE YOU--I'M AMERICA'S ACE PROMOTION MAN--I'LL-- --I---I
SHALL I CALL THE POLICE OR WILL YOU AND YOUR FRIEND ACCEPT THE ALTERNATIVE??
NONE OF THEM ALTERNATIVES FER ME, THANK YA, I JIST COULDN'T EAT ANOTHER BITE -- BURP

JOE PALOOKA

I'LL BUST YA WIDE OPEN, YA SLUG... PUT ME DOWN... I'LL... HEY HIBISCUS... TRIP TH' BUM...
NOW LISSEN TO ME... YOU'VE GOT A GREAT RECORD... YOU'RE NOT GOIN' AWOL WHILE I HAVE ANYTHING TO SAY!
D'YA RILLIZE I'M ENGAGED TO 'ER... I DON'T WANTA GO BACK... I'M STAYIN' HERE... THIS HERE'S PARADISE... LEMME GO...
I'M GETTING TIRED OF THIS... IT WAS THE SAME IN FRANCE, AFRICA, HAWAII ... BROOKLYN... SAN FRANCISCO...
I FOUND 'IM, SIR... HERE WE COME.
HONEY... I'LL WRITE YA... I'M QUITTIN' TH' ARMY... I'LL BE SEEIN' YA...
WOW KISS
JEE-REE... BOO HOO.

PENNY

MY PIPE! WHERE'S THE DEUCE IS MY PIPE?
I'LL GET IT FOR YOU, FATHER!
HERE IT IS.
AH, THANK YOU, DEAR.
WHAT THE DICKENS HAPPENED TO IT?
WHY, FATHER, IT WAS DEFINITELY GREEBY-----
SO I BOILED IT IN BATH SALTS
HARNIGREN

SUPERMAN

SHE AGREES TO MARRY ME, AND THE FIRST THING SHE THINKS OF IS PHONING IN HER BIG NEWSPAPER SCOOP! I'VE GOT TO TEACH HER A LESSON!
SHORTLY AFTER...
THAT YOU, LOIS? WELL--CONGRATULATIONS AND BEST WISHES FOR-- HUH? WHAT DO YOU MEAN, HOW DID WE KNOW?
THE STORY WAS JUST PHONED IN A MOMENT AGO BY CLARK KENT! HE WAS RIGHT THERE IN THE RESTAURANT WHEN IT HAPPENED!
OH!!

NAPOLEON

Capital Store Sales Up 11% In 7 Months

By S. Oliver Goodman

A further upturn of 16 per cent in July brought seven-month sales of a select group of Washington department stores to a level 11 per cent higher than last year's record volume in the same period, the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond reported yesterday.

The Fifth Reserve District as a whole showed an average sales gain of 17 per cent in July and 12 per cent for the seven-month period.

Meanwhile, stocks of goods on hand in local stores on July 31 were 12 per cent greater than on the like 1944 period, while the region likewise showed a favorable inventory position with an upturn of 13 per cent. Outstanding orders to replenish stocks here were 14 per cent increased and the region displayed a 16 per cent advance.

Local collections on charge accounts in July were 53 per cent of such accounts due on July 1; regional collections were 54 per cent.

Business Briefs Of D. C. Interest

Allied Stores Issue Offered

An underwriting group headed by Lehman Brothers is offering today 200,000 shares of Allied Stores Corp. 4 per cent cumulative preferred stock, $100 par, at $100 a share.

Net proceeds will be applied to redemption of 195,225 outstanding shares of 5 per cent preferred stock, at $100 a share, amounting to $19,522,500, exclusive of accrued dividends from July 1, 1945 to the date to be fixed for redemption.

Holders of the outstanding 5 per cent preferred stock are given the opportunity to purchase shares of the new stock by tendering old stock in payment therefor on a share for share basis subject to a cash adjustment. It is expected that the 5 per cent preferred stock will be called for redemption on November 19, 1945.

Auditors' Committees Named

Audley A. P. Savage, chairman of the auditors' section of the District of Columbia Bankers Association, yesterday announced the following committee members for the current administrative year (first named is chairman):

Audit—William N. Berkley, Louis K. Lynn and J. R. Cocker; budget—C. E. Watts, James C. Elgin and Eugene P. Case; house—Mrs. Margaret S. McClure, Harriman J. Chynoweth and Albert E. Yeatman; membership and admissions—Ralph Endicott, D. D. Whitecraft, Millard S. Yeatman, Fulton H. Dixon and Robert E. Kendrick; program—Vernon R. Dorman, H. Norman Glascoe and James C. Elgin; publicity—Gerald E. Keene, Reginald D. Watkins and Mrs. Ruth E. Carl.

PCA Issue Is Filed

Pennsylvania-Central Airlines Corp., Washington, has filed a registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission for 10 million dollars in 15-year convertible income debentures.

The company said it would use approximately $7,500,000 of net proceeds to buy additional aircraft necessary operating property and other equipment. The balance would be added to general corporate funds.

Underwriters are White, Weld & Co. and Carl M. Loeb, Rhodes & Co., both of New York.

Southern Orders 42 Engines

The Southern Railway system has placed 10 million dollars in orders for new Diesel-electric engines, President Ernest E. Norris of Washington announced yesterday.

Morris said the order included 12 6000-horsepower Diesel-electric freight locomotives, six 3000-horsepower Diesel-electric passenger locomotives, and 24 1000-horsepower Diesel-electric switchers.

He expected delivery by July 1, 1946.

The Southern also has ordered 60,000 tons of 130-pound rail for delivery next year, he added.

Earnings Statements

Diamond Shoe Corp. and subsidiaries report for six months ended June 30 net income of $451,212, equal to $1.08 a common share compared with $450 849 or $1.02 a share in the first half of 1944. The report noted the 1944 earnings were after dividends on preferred stock which since has been retired. American Potash & Chemical Corp. reports for six months to June 30 net profit of $585,720, equal to $1.11 a share, compared with $747,043, or $1.41 a share, in the like period of 1944.

Universal Leaf Tobacco Co. reports for the fiscal year ended June 30 net profit of $1,420,742, equal to $6.46 a common share, compared with $1,474,590, or $6.83 a share, in the preceding year.

Dividend Actions

New York, Sept. 6 (AP).—Dividends declared:

Extra	Rate.	Pe-riod.	Stk. of record.	Pay-able
Locke Steel Chain	10c		9-15	10-1
Initial				
Reed Prentice Corp	25c		9- 8	9-14
Bulova Wat new com 37½ sc		Q	9-18	10- 1
Cont-Bak new 5½ pf	$1.90		9-14	10- 1
Regular				
Am Snuff	50c		9-13	10- 1
Atlantic Sugar	75c		9-17	9-26
Bliss & Laughlin	25c		9-21	9-29
Consol Cigar	50c		9-15	9-29
Cuban Am Sugar	50c		9-15	9-29
Cuban Atlantic Sug	75c		9-17	9-26
Davenport Hos M	25c		9-20	10- 1
Endicott Johnson	75c	Q	9-20	10- 1
Federal Lt & Trac	25c		9-17	9-26
Gen T & Rub	25c	Q	9-15	9-25
Intl Shoe Co	45c	Q	9-15	10- 1
Lock Stl Chain	30c	Q	9-15	10- 1
Square D Co	50c	Q	9-17	9-29
U S Plywood	20c		10-10	10-20
Van Norman Co	25c		9-13	9-20
Yonkers Elev Ry	$1.25	Q	9-14	10- 1
Bridgeport Gas Lt	35c	Q	9-14	9-29
Conn Gas&Coke pf	75c	Q	9-14	10- 1
Davenport Hos Mills	25c	Q	9-20	10- 1
Gen Telephone	40c	Q	9-14	9-27
Gen Time Inst	25c		9-17	10- 1
Houston Oil Field Mat	5c		9-10	9-29
McColl Front Oil pf	$1.50	Q	9-29	10-15
Montana Dak Util	15c		9-15	10- 1
Moore McCormack L	25c		9-14	9-24
Nuvadel Agency	50c	Q	9-17	10- 1
Rome Cable	15c	Q	9-12	9-28
Sangamo Elec	25c	Q	9-18	10- 1
Victor Chem Works	25c		9-19	9-29

Quotations on the New York Stock Exchange

By the Associated Press

Total stock sales yesterday, 1,380,000 shares; previous day, 980,000; week ago, 887,269; year ago, 1,477,770; two years ago, 1,092,100: January 1 to date 245,826,008; year ago, 184,773,940; two years ago, 215,925,712.

Dow-Jones Stocks

New York, Sept. 6—

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	
30 ind.	174.41	176.14	174.17	175.96	+1.72
20 rails	54.88	55.86	54.58	55.80	+0.90
15 utils.	33.32	33.79	33.27	33.75	+0.47
65 stocks	64.33	65.14	64.18	65.07	+0.78

Transactions in stocks used in averages today: Industrials, 73,800; rails, 86,280; utilities, 103,100; 65 stocks, 263,180.

Sales. Add 00	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'se
ACF-Brill Mot 15	14¾	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅛
Acme Stl 9	30½	29½	30½	+ 1¼
Adams Exp 10	15⅝	15⅜	15½	+ ⅛
Addressog-Mult 4	28½	27¾	28½	+ ½
Air Reduction . 18	46	44⅞	46	+ 1⅛
Alaska Juneau . 10	7¼	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
Allegh Corp . 20	4½	4¼	4½	+ ⅛
Allegh pf 18	48¾	47¾	48½	+ ½
Allegh pr pf ... 1	63	63	63	—
Allied Chem .. 14	173½	171¾	173½	+ 1⅜
Allied Mills ... 11	30¾	29¾	30⅜	+ ⅛
Allied Strs ... 19	31½	31¼	31½	+ ⅛
Allied St pf ... 4	101¼	101¼	101¼	—
Allis-Ch Mfg ... 14	52	51¾	52	—
Allis-Ch Mfg pf 3	130½	130½	130½	—
Alpha P Cem ... 2	29¾	29¼	29¾	+ ⅛
Amerada Pet ... 2	112	111½	112	+ ⅜
Am Ag Ch Del ... 3	36	36	36	—
Am Airlines ... 12	67	65½	67	+ 1½
Am Bank Note ... 3	30¼	29¾	30¼	+ ⅛
Am Bosch 6	18¾	18½	18¾	+ ⅛
Am Brake Sh ... 6	46	46	46	—
Am Cable & R ... 28	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅛
Am Can 16	104	102	104	+ 2½
Am Car & Fdy ... 8	60½	60	60½	+ ½
Am Car & F pf ... 1	116½	116½	116½	+ ½
Am Ch & Cable ... 8	32⅝	32¼	32⅝	+ ⅜
Am Chicle 2	145	145	145	—
Am Colortype ... 2	20½	20½	20½	—
Am Crystal Sug ... 2	23¾	23¾	23¾	—
Am Distill 3	37	37	37	—
Am Encas Tiln ... 3	6¾	6½	6½	—
Am Export L ... 10	38½	38½	38½	—
Am Export L pow 36	5½	5	5	—
Am & F P 2 pf ... 27	28	27	27½	+ 1⅛
Am-Hawaii SS ... 43	43	43	43	—
Am Hide & Lea ... 20	8	7¾	7¾	—
Am Home Prod ... 7	80¼	79¼	80¼	— ¼
Am Ice 7	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	—
Am Internat ... 1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	—
Am Invest Ill ... 1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	—
Am Locomot ... 18	37	36¾	37	+ ⅛
Am Loco pf ... 1	114½	114½	114½	—
Am Mach & Fdy ... 1	29	28½	29	—
Am M & Met ... 15	14¼	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
Am Metal 4	27¼	26¾	27¼	—
Am News Co ... 4	49	47¾	49	+ 1¼
Am Pow & Lt 125	7⅛	7	7	—
Am P & L $5 pf 11	79¾	79¼	79¾	—
Am P & L $5 pf 16	72½	71¾	72½	+ 1¼
Am Rad & S St 8	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	—
Am Roll Mill ... 29	23½	23	23½	+ ⅜
Am Seating 9	—	—	—	—
Am Smelt & R ... 25	55¾	54½	56½	+ 2
Am Snuff 1	45¾	45¾	45¾	—
Am Stl Fdrs ... 19	35¾	34	35	—
Am Stores 1	21¾	21¾	21¾	—
Am Store 5	28⅛	28⅛	28½	+ ⅛
Am Sugar Ref ... 6	48	47½	47⅞	—
Am Sumat Tob ... 1	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	+ 1⅛
Am Tel & Tel ... 33	184¼	183⅜	184¼	+ 1⅛
Am Tob Tob B ... 5	86½	86½	86½	—
Am Type Fdrs ... 37	18½	17¾	18½	—
Am Viscose ... 11	58	57½	57½	—
Am Wat Wks ... 55	16¼	15¾	16¼	+ ⅛
Am W Wks pf ... 1	109	109	109	— 1
Am Woolen 10	20½	20½	20½	—
Am Wool pf 1	113¾	113¾	113¾	—
Anaconda L & S 11	41	40¾	41	+ ⅛
Anaconda Cop ... 40	34¾	33⅞	34⅛	—
Anchor H Gl ... 8	35¼	35⅛	35¼	— ⅛
Anderson Clayt ... 3	43	42¾	42¾	— ⅛
Archer-Dan-Mid ... 13	13¾	13½	13½	— ⅛
Armour & Co ... 119	9¾	9½	9½	— ⅛
Armour of pr pf ... 2	116	116	116	—
Armstrong Ck ... 7	52¼	52¼	52¼	+ ¼
Artloom Corp ... 3	15¾	15¾	15¾	—
Asso Dry Gds ... 5	28½	28	28¼	+ ⅛
Assoc Inv & F 20	89½	89	89½	+ 1⅛
At T & S F pf ... 3	107½	107½	107½	— ¼
Atl Coast Line 15	64¾	63	64¾	+ ¾
Atl G & W Ind 1	36	36	36	—
Atl Refining ... 29	33¾	33½	33½	— ⅛
Atlas Corp ... 11	18¾	18⅛	18⅜	+ ⅛
Atlas Corp pf ... 2	56	56	56	— ⅛
Atlas Imp Dis ... 1	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ¼
Aust Nichols ... 1	14	14	14	—
Autocar Co 11	23	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
Aviation Corp ... 24	8⅛	8	8	—
Bald Loco 87	29¾	28¾	29¾	—
Bald Locomotive 130	20⅞	18½	20⅞	+ 1⅝
Balt & Ohio pf 30	33	30½	33	+ 2¼
Bangor & Ar ... 4	18	17¾	18	—
Barber Asph ... 3	35¼	35	35¼	— ⅛
Barnsdall Oil ... 16	19¾	19½	19¾	—
Bath Ir Wks ... 6	16¼	16	16¼	—
Beech Aire 4	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	—
Belding-Hem ... 5	16¾	16¾	16¾	—
Bell Aire 17	22	20½	20½	— 1¼
Bell & Howell ... 2	19¾	19¾	19¾	—
Bendix Aviat ... 24	57	55	56½	+ 1⅛
Benef Ind Ln ... 1	27¼	27¼	27¼	—
Best & Co. 7	26½	25⅝	26½	+ 1⅛
Best Foods 8	23¼	23	23	— ⅛
Beth Steel 28	84	83¼	83¾	— ⅛
Bigelow-Sanf ... 1	65	65	65	—
Black & Deck ... 15	30	28½	30	+ 2
Blaw-Knox 23	16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
Boeing Airplane 97	23½	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
Bohn Al & Bra ... 7	63½	63	63½	—
Bond Strs 5	31¼	31¼	31¼	—
Borden Co 7	42⅜	40¼	40¾	—
Borg-Warner ... 22	45¾	45⅛	45¾	+ ⅛
Boston & Me ... 5	8	7⅞	8	—
Braniff Airw ... 7	22⅜	21⅝	22⅛	+ ⅛
Bridgeport Brass 40	14⅛	13¾	14⅛	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg ... 26	48	47¼	47½	—
Bristol-Myers ... 1	57½	57½	57½	—
Bristol-Myers pf 3	108¾	108½	108½	—
Bklyn Un Gas ... 15	28½	27½	28½	+ ⅛
Bueyrus-Erie ... 10	15¾	15½	15½	—
Budd Mfg 43	16¾	16⅛	16½	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg pf ... 2	93¾	93	93	—
Budd Wheel ... 19	19⅛	19	19⅛	— ⅛
Bullard Co 4	29¼	29¼	29¼	—
Bullard Co. 4	25¾	25¼	25¾	— ⅛
Bulova Watch ... 12	32	31½	31½	—
Burlng Mills ... 13	29¾	28¾	29¼	+ 1
Burr Add Mach ... 43	17¼	17	17⅜	—
Bush Terminal ... 4	9	9	9	—
Bush T Bldg pf ... 1	67	65	67	+ 2½
Butler Bros ... 6	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
Butler Bros pf. 1	108	108	108	+ 1
Butte Cop & Z ... 3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	—
Byers (A M) Co ... 20	20¼	19¾	19⅞	—
Byron Jackson ... 1	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
Calif Packing ... 5	33¼	33¼	33¼	—
Callahan Zinc-Ld. 28	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	—
Calumet & Hec ... 21	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
Campbell Wy. ... 5	28	27¾	28	+ ⅛
Can Dry G Ale ... 3	40	39	40	+ ⅛
Canad Pacific ... 68	16	15¼	16	— ⅛
Capital Adm A ... 1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
Carpenter Stl ... 1	39	39	39	—
Carrier Corp ... 28	28¾	28	28¾	+ 1¼
Carrier Corp pf ... 1	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	+ 1¼
Carriers & Gen ... 3	7	7	7	—
Case J I Co 12	41	40¾	41	— ⅛
Caterpil Tractor 5	66½	65¾	66½	+ 1
Celanese Corp ... 3	54¼	54	54¼	+ ⅛
Celanese 1st pf ... 1	106¾	106¾	106¾	— ¼
Celotex Corp ... 13	18	17½	17⅝	—
Celotex Corp pf 19	20¾	20	20	— ⅛
Cent Aguirre ... 29	23⅛	22¾	23⅛	+ ⅛
Cent Foundry ... 30	7¼	6¾	7	—
Cent R R N J ... 3	15¾	15	15¾	—
Cent Viol Sug ... 2	32	32	32	—
Cerro de Pas ... 7	18¾	18½	18½	— ⅛
Certain-td Prod ... 34	13	12½	12⅞	— ⅛
Chain Belt 2	24	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
Champ Pap & F ... 2	37¼	36¾	37¼	— ¼
Checker Cab ... 2	6	6	6	—
Ches & Ohio ... 39	52¾	51½	52¾	+ ¾
Chi & E Ill ... 14	8¾	—	—	—
Chi & E Ill A ... 19	20	19¼	20	+ 1
Chi Grt West ... 17	9½	9	9¼	— ⅛
Chi Grt W pf ... 5	27¼	27	27¼	+ ⅛
Chi Mail Order ... 4	26	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
Chi & N W ... 87	39¼	37½	39	+ 1¼
Chi & N W pf ... 9	64½	63¾	64½	+ 1
Chi Pneu Tool ... 1	26½	26½	26½	+ ⅛
Chi Pn T $3 pf ... 1	53¾	53¾	53¾	—
Chi Yel Cab ... 1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	—
Chick Cot Oil ... 1	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
Chrysler Corp ... 28	125	123¾	124½	+ 1
C I T 17	57¾	57	57¾	+ ⅛
City Ice & Fuel ... 3	23	22¾	23	—
City Stores 23	13¾	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
Clark Equip ... 11	60¾	59¾	60¼	— ⅛
Clev Elec Ill Pr ... 2	58¾	56½	58¼	+ 2
Climax Molyb ... 2	38¾	38½	38¾	+ ⅛
Cluett Peabody ... 2	49¼	49	49¼	—
Coca-Cola ... 10	166½	157	166½	+ 11½
Colgate-Palm-P ... 2	40¼	39¾	39¾	—
Collins & Aik ... 4	45½	45	45	— ¼
Col Fuel & Ir ... 11	28½	27⅞	28½	+ ¾
Colum Broad S ... 3	43¼	42¾	43¼	+ ⅜
Colum Brcast B ... 8	40½	40½	40½	+ ⅛
Colum G & El ... 262	8	7½	8	+ ⅛
Colum Pict 6	24½	24¼	24½	+ ⅛
Colum Pict pf ... 1	50	50	50	—
Colum Carbon ... 4	119½	118	119½	+ 1½
Comi Credit ... 13	52½	51⅝	52½	+ ⅛
Comi Solvents ... 21	17¾	17¼	17¾	+ ⅛
Comwlth Ed ... 17	30¾	30¾	30¾	+ ⅛
Comwlth & So 410	1½	1½	1½	—
Com & Sou pf ... 2	109	108⅝	109	+ ¾
Conde Nast ... 38	38	38	38	—
Consol-Nairn ... 4	34¼	33¾	34¼	+ ⅛
Consol Cigar ... 4	33¾	35⅛	35⅞	+ 1⅛
Cons Copperm ... 17	4½	4¾	4¾	—
Cons Edison ... 48	31¼	30⅞	31⅛	—
Cons Edison pf ... 3	106½	106½	106½	—
ConsolFilm Ind ... 5	4¾	4¾	4¾	—
ConsFilmInd pf 10	30½	30	30¼	+ ⅜
Cons Laundries ... 3	13	13	13	—
Cons Nat Gas ... 4	38⅛	38	38⅛	+ ⅛
Consol RR Cu pf ... 2	203¾	203¾	203¾	—
Cons Vultee ... 17	22¾	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
Cons Vultee pf. 6	28½	28	28½	—
Consoln Coal ... 3	21	21	21	—
Container Corp 16	29	28½	28⅞	—
Cont Bak 8	10¼	10¼	10¼	—
Cont Can 14	49¾	49¾	49½	+ ⅛
Cont Diam Fib 14	13¾	13¾	13¾	—
Cont Ins 3	50¾	50¾	50¾	—
Cont Motors ... 35	12	11¾	12	+ ⅛
Cont Oil Del ... 29	32¾	32¼	32⅝	— ⅛
Cont Stl Corp ... 1	15¾	15¾	15¾	—
Cooper-Bess ... 11	19¾	18¾	19¾	+ ⅛
Copperweld Stl ... 2	16¾	16¼	16⅜	— ⅛
Corn Products ... 9	66½	65½	66½	—
Correll-Dub El ... 7	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	—
Corning Glass ... 16	34¾	34	34¼	+ ⅛
Cory Corp 10	8½	8½	8½	—
Coty Internat ... 2	4¾	4¾	4¾	—
Crane Co 34	38¾	37⅞	38⅛	— ⅛
Crane Co pf ... 6	100¾	100½	100¾	+ ⅛
Cream of Wh ... 2	27⅞	27½	27⅞	+ ⅛
Crosley Corp ... 5	37¾	36¾	37¼	+ ⅛
Crown Cork&S ... 9	45½	44¼	45½	+ ⅜
Crown Zellerb ... 16	25¾	25½	25¾	+ ⅛
Crucible Steel ... 9	45¼	44⅛	45¼	+ ⅜
Crucible Stl pf ... 2	98	98	98	+ ¾
Cuba RR pf 2	28¾	28	28	—
Cuba RR pf 12	19¾	19½	19¾	+ ⅛
Cudahy Pack ... 15	32½	31¾	32½	+ 1⅛
Curtis Publish ... 23	17¾	16¾	16¾	—
Curtis P pr pf ... 10	70	70	70	+ ¼
Curtiss-Wr 93	7	6¾	7	—
Curtiss-Wr A ... 122	25¼	24½	25	+ ¼
—H—				
Davega Strs ... 1	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
Davison Chem ... 12	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅛
Decca Records ... 5	39	38½	38½	— ⅛
Deere & Co ... 11	44¾	44¼	44¼	— ⅛
Deere & Co pf ... 1	36¾	36¾	36¾	— ⅛
Detroit-Edis ... 15	24½	23¾	24	+ ⅛
Del & Hud 7	43¾	42¼	43¾	+ 1⅜
Del Lack&W ... 45	12½	11¾	12⅛	+ ⅜
Detroit Edis ... 8	123½	123	123	— ½
Devoe & R A ... 10	60	56¾	60	+ 3⅛
Diamond Mat ... 4	37½	37½	37½	+ ⅛
Diam T Mot ... 3	24¼	24	24	—
Dist Corp-S ... 1	54	54	54	—
Dixie Cup 2	31⅞	31½	31⅞	+ ⅛
Dochler-Jarvis ... 31	25	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
Dome Mines ... 3	23½	23¼	23½	+ ⅛
Douglas Aircr ... 3	88	87	87	— ¾
Dow Chem 3	143	140½	143	+ 2
Dresser Indust. 48	32¾	31¾	32¾	+ ⅛
Duplan Corp ... 1	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛

Sales. Add 00	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'se
du Pont de N. 18	176	173	176	+ 3¼
du Pont pf ... 7	127	126½	127	+ 1
Eagle-Pich ... 24	17½	17¼	17½	—
Eastern Air L. 5	66⅞	66	66⅞	+ 1⅜
Eastman Kod .. 6	183	182½	183	+ 1
Eaton Mfg ... 4	61½	61⅜	61½	+ ⅛
Ekco Prod ... 4	28	27¾	28	+ ⅛
Edis Br Strs . 8	31½	31⅜	31⅝	+ ⅛
Elastic Stop N 1	10⅝	10½	10½	+ ⅛
El Auto-Lite ... 9	65	63½	65	+ 1⅜
Elec Boat ... 5	15½	15	15¼	+ ⅛
El & Mus Ind 4	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
El Pwr & Lt .212	13⅝	12½	13¾	+ ⅜
El P&L 1st pf. 1	119	119	119	—
El P&L $7 pf. . 1	131	131	131	—
El Storage Bat 12	49	48¾	49	+ ⅛
El Paso Nat G. 7	29⅝	28¾	29⅛	+ ⅛
Emerson El M 8	24	23¾	24	+ ⅛
Emer Rad & Ph 4	23⅞	23¾	23⅞	+ ⅛
Endicott -John . 1	72	72	72	— ½
Eng Pub Serv .. 94	29	27¼	29	+ 1¾
Equit Off Bldg . 6	1¾	1¾	1¾	—
Erie RR 58	16⅜	15½	16⅜	+ ⅛
Erie RR pf A. . 3	79	79	79	— 1
Eureka V Clean . 9	14⅝	13¾	14⅜	+ ⅛
Evans Products . 4	22¾	22	22⅝	+ ⅛
Ex-Cell-O 13	51	50¼	51	+ ⅛
Fairbanks M .. 3	54	53¾	54	+ ⅛
Fairbks Morse . 5	28¾	28¼	28¾	+ ⅛
Farms Tel & R 35	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
Fed Mng & Sm . 1	36	36	36	—
Fed Mogul ... 2	26¾	26¾	26¾	—
Fed Mol Truck . 3	11¾	11¾	11⅞	—
Fed D Strs ... 10	38½	37¼	38½	+ ⅛
Firestone T & R 10	63	62¾	63	+ ⅛
First T & R . 1	107½	107½	107½	—
Flintkote 2	32½	32½	32½	—
Florence Stove . 2	47	46	47	+ 1
Follansbee Stl . 5	9	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
Food Fair Strs . 3	21	21	21	— ⅛
Foster Wheeler . 14	37	36¼	37	+ ⅛
Fruehauf Tra ... 6	54½	54½	54½	+ ⅛
Gabriel Co 1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
Gair (Robert) 209	7¾	6¾	7⅛	— ⅛
Gair (Robt) pf . 15	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	—
Gamewell Co ... 2	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
Gardner-Den ... 3	18½	18½	18½	—
Gar Wood Ind . 89	10¼	10¼	10¼	—
Gaylord Cont ... 2	27¼	27¼	27¼	—
Gen Am Invest . 6	16½	16½	16½	—
Gen Am Trans . 9	57¼	57	57½	+ ⅛
Gen Baking ... 3	10¼	10	10¼	—
Gen Bronze ... 3	20¼	20	20	— ¼
Gen Cable ... 22	10¼	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Cable A ... 3	31¼	30	31¼	+ ⅛
Gen Cigar 3	32¾	32¾	32¾	—
Gen Elec 58	48¾	47¾	48⅝	+ ⅛
Gen Foods 46	45¾	45¼	45¾	+ ⅛
Gen G & El A . 27	4¾	4¾	4¾	—
Gen Mills 4	51¼	51¼	51¼	+ ¼
Gen Motors ... 73	71¾	71¾	71¾	— ⅛
Gen Motors pf . 8	126½	126	126	— ½
Gen Out Advt . 8	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	—
Gen Prec Eq ... 2	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
Gen Print Ink . 1	15¼	15¼	15¼	—
Gen Ry Signal . 6	35¾	35½	35½	+ ⅛
Gen Real & Ut . 1	4¾	4¾	4¾	—
Gen Refract ... 11	23¾	23¼	23½	+ ⅛
Gen Shoe 1	25½	25½	25½	—
Gen Tel 3	33¾	33¾	33¾	+ ⅛
Gen T & Rub 12	33	32¼	32¾	+ ⅛
Gillette Saf R. 67	17½	16⅞	17½	+ ⅜
Gimbel Bros ... 20	29¾	28¾	29¾	+ ⅛
Gimbel Bros pf . 1	96	96	96	— 1
Glidden Co ... 75	33¾	33¼	33¾	+ ⅛
Goebel Brew ... 2	4¾	4¾	4¾	—
Goodall-Sanf ... 18	31¼	30¼	31¼	+ ⅛
Goodrich B F . 16	65¾	64¾	65¾	+ ⅛
Goodyear T&R . 58	57¾	56¾	57¾	+ ⅛
Gendyr T&R pf . 1	110½	110½	110½	+ ½
Goth Hosiery ... 2	25¼	25	25	— ⅛
Graham-Pge M 152	11¼	11	11	— ⅛
Granby C Min 14	5	5	5	—
Grand Union ... 6	26¼	25¾	26⅛	+ ⅛
Granite City St 6	18	18	18	—
Grant W T 1	49	49	49	—
Gt N Ir Ore ... 5	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	— ⅛
Gt Nor Ry pf .. 37	52½	51½	52½	+ ⅛
Gt West Sug ... 10	21¾	21¾	21¾	—
Green H S Inc . 24	60